

FOCUS on labor

What's ahead...

Labor fears a raft of restrictive legislation if "liberal Democrats blow the 1968 election."

"The legislative pipelines are already full of bills," Al Barkin, director of the AFL-CIO Committee On Political Education (COPE), warned the convention of United Steelworkers of America last week.

Mr. Barkin told delegates in Chicago that the only factors missing for a campaign "to cripple the labor movement" are Richard M. Nixon in the White House and control of Congress by a coalition of Southern Democrats and conservative Republicans.

Union politicians are concerned about apathy in labor's rank and file.

Registration efforts are faltering. Less money is flowing into COPE's coffers.

The "massive" political drive that AFL-CIO believes vital for a liberal victory this year isn't off to a good start. There is growing concern in labor that many unionists just won't vote.

To get them to the polls, unions will sound alarm bells of what might happen if conservatives win.

⊕

A new United Transportation Union may be in the making.

Negotiators for four of the country's oldest craft unions in the railroad industry have agreed on that name for a merged union—if "an historic unity plan" is ratified by governing bodies of the unions involved and then by the unions' rank and file.

The merger would include the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, the Order of Railway Conductors and Brakemen, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, and the Switchmen's Union of North America.

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The result of a railroad signalmen's strike vote will be announced Sept. 21.

In a dispute with 104 carriers, the union's 13,000 workers have demanded a basic 25 percent increase over three years. Most of the workers are skilled. The union also wants a total of 90 cents an hour extra for "underpaid" skilled men who now average \$3.26 an hour.

No interruption of service, however, is in the offing. The dispute is headed through the processes of the Railway Labor Act.

⊕

Husbands, and age, may cease to be an obstacle to airline stewardesses' employment.

The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission has ruled that a maximum age limit (now 32) for stewardesses, and the rule that marriage means loss of job, are discriminatory; it affirms that these are "part and parcel of... a sex-based condition of employment" that violates the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

Trends...

How heavy is a "reasonable" fine?

Last year, the Supreme Court of the United States decided that unions may impose "reasonable fines" on members who ignore the union's picket lines. In the controversial *Allis-Chalmers* case it upheld fines of \$20 to \$100.

But now, according to the National Association of Manufacturers, there's a trend toward larger fines: \$250 in a Rocket Freight Lines Company case; \$1,000 in one involving five employees of the General Gravure Service Company, Inc.

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The AFL-CIO has lost the United Automobile Workers but increased its membership nonetheless.

A 2 million increase in the last three years in the memberships of the federation's 130 unions has more than offset the splintering of the UAW's million-plus membership.

How and why...

All U.S. labor was shocked by last week's developments in Czechoslovakia—but no part of it more than the United Automobile Workers.

Victor Reuther, brother of Walter P. Reuther, UAW president, and the union's international representative, recently spent two weeks in Czechoslovakia, visiting trade unionists there.

On his return, he reported a "liberalization" of unions and hopeful signs of an end of "hard-line" positions and more democracy.

Other UAW officials paid goodwill visits to Hungarian and Romanian union leaders. Reutherites long have advocated closer ties to unions behind the Iron Curtain. AFL-CIO officials, and many of its unions, oppose any dealings at all with the Communist-bloc unions.

Mr. Reuther's break with George Meany, AFL-CIO president, was in part because of this.

Where to look

Arts	6	Movie Guide	6
Business	12	Sports	11
Editorials	16	The Home Forum	8
Family Features	15	Women Today	10

"A divided volatile and rebellious Democratic Party is still controlled by the Humphrey-Johnson 'establishment.' But... for the long range, the party appears to be in rapid transition."

Richard L. Strout: Page 3

"Obstructions to the convention could have been prevented by measures far less Draconian. There is a ridiculous oversupply of policemen about. They create a tragically false impression."

Erwin D. Canham: Editorial Page



By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

"This time, the young are on the outside crying to be let in"

Party crashers

Veterans are in control, but...
young voters nip at their heels

By Saville R. Davis
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Eight years ago when the Kennedy era began, it was the young of heart and the young in years who ran the Democratic Party. At this convention many of them are here, but they are a grim eight years older.

This time the young are on the outside crying to be let in. Their spokesman, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, is trying to crash his own party.

The mood of this convention in its opening days is a curious one. The dominant Humphrey forces present themselves as mature and experienced men, but they always seem to be looking over their shoulders at the young voters and their leaders as if the Kennedy spirit would not down.

Behind this one senses a still deeper change while watching the proceedings, lis-

tening to humdrum and no doubt prudent speeches before the convention is "opened" to the minority leaders. When the younger generation took over in 1960 it was with the conviction that no problem was too great to be solved by them with the use of reason, and by breaking out of the sterile notions of the past. It was the natural optimism of youth—as yet untested by the cruel world.

Since that time terrible national frustrations have intervened: the inability of President Kennedy to put his program through Congress, the Vietnam war, the sudden revolution of the early Johnson years followed by intense left-right conflicts that hobbled parts of it, riots in the cities, and the drain of money vitally needed at home to Vietnam.

The Humphrey men who speak from the platform here at Chicago and chair the committees—are they wiser or just tired and hemmed in and to a degree defeated?

★ Please turn to Page 5

An untold Humphrey story

By Godfrey Sperling Jr.
Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With the presidential nomination of Hubert H. Humphrey apparently only a breath away, a hitherto undisclosed account of the Humphrey road to the convention has come to light here.

In the first few days after President Johnson dropped out of the race, the Vice-President vastly misjudged and greatly underestimated his own prospects. He actually thought that Sen. Robert F. Kennedy probably would end up by winning all the primaries and getting the nomination.

He thought that 1968 would be 1960 all over again—that it would be impossible for him to beat a Kennedy.

At the same time another miscalculation was taking place in the Kennedy camp. A dozen of Robert Kennedy's top advisers, including Theodore Sorensen, Kenneth O'Donnell, and Pierre Salinger, gathered with the Senator in a high-level campaign strategy and assessment session.

A memorandum detailing what went on at this meeting shows that the following consensus was arrived at on the race ahead, with President Johnson suddenly out of the picture:

Vice-President Humphrey, this group concluded, would be a "pushover." The memorandum also contains some very kind comments about the Vice-President. There was a suggestion made that if Robert Kennedy became President, Mr. Humphrey should be considered for secretary of state.

President Johnson dropped out at the end of March. Within the next few

★ Please turn to Page 7

Czech clock set back but still ticks

By Paul Wohl
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow has succeeded in putting the clock back in Czechoslovakia, but the clock still ticks.

This seems to be, in a nutshell, the true meaning of the involved communiqué issued in Moscow on the talks of the orthodox Communist leaders with the Czechoslovaks.

The main concern of President Svoboda and Communist Party chief Alexander Dubcek apparently was to disengage themselves from the Soviet clutches and to restore their tortured country to something like normalcy.

They must know that as time goes on the political effect of Moscow's Czech coup will deepen. Changes inside the Soviet Union and throughout the Communist bloc now seem inevitable.

This will give the Czech leaders leeway and enable them to maneuver with the support of their peoples in order to free the country from the presence of the occupiers and to resume their policies of reform.

The communiqué is a masterpiece of Marxist-Leninist ambiguity.

An occupation of Czechoslovakia has not taken place. Warsaw Pact forces had entered the country in an act of solidarity. Their purpose was to help the Czechs

Some liberties lost

Story: Page 2

and Slovaks complete the reforms which they voted in January and May.

Once the political situation in party and state is consolidated, the armed "friends" will withdraw.

[President Svoboda told the Czech people in a nationwide broadcast on his return from Moscow: "We have achieved a basic agreement on the gradual, complete withdrawal of the troops. Until that time their presence is a political reality."

[Official Czechoslovak sources quoted by Reuters said that after the withdrawal of the bulk of the Warsaw Pact forces some Soviet troops would remain in Czechoslovakia to help protect the border with West Germany.]

The hitch is Soviet nonrecognition of the extraordinary 14th Czech party congress, which convened secretly during the occupation and elected a new liberal Central Committee and a new Presidium. The congress, which met in a Prague factory, was referred to by Pravda as an "illegal huddle" of people with "openly counterrevolutionary views."

The new Presidium elected by the 14th congress does
★ Please turn to Page 4

Administration forces tried to avoid
Vietnam platform language which
was so hard line it would cause an
irreparable party rift.

Viet plank strategy

By a staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

The Johnson-Humphrey policy on Vietnam has not been hardened by either the Czech crisis or the strong opposition of the McCarthy-McGovern group here.

The platform committee of the convention here has produced as moderate a document, under the direction of the Humphrey forces, as administration policy could permit without substantial change. It reaches as far toward accommodation with Hanoi as Mr. Johnson has gone at any time in the past.

It also contains one sentence which could be called a slight softening of the Johnson position. On the key issue of ending the bombing of North Vietnam, it does not go very far in requiring a response from Hanoi.

It says, after stating that the bombing would end "when this action would not endanger the lives of our troops in the field" that "this action should take into account the response from Hanoi."

This is as soft a formula for what Mr. Humphrey has recently defined as "restraint and reasonable response" by Hanoi as could be found without eliminating the condition that Mr. Johnson has steadily clung to, in the face of heavy opposition from the left wing of the Democrats.

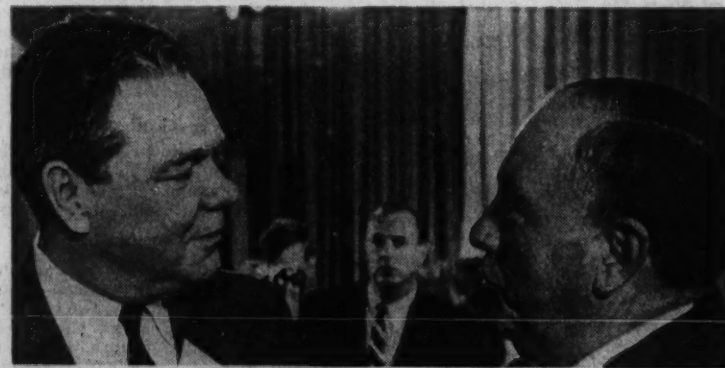
At this writing, the McCarthy-McGovern group is holding with equal and unyielding

Other planks: Page 7

firmness to its demand for "an unconditional end to all bombing of North Vietnam." As this is written the signs all point to a floor fight which probably would be the high point of the convention, and to a Humphrey victory.

The Vice-President would appear to have avoided a deliberately stiffened text which might then be moderated, in the interests of party harmony, after a battle. Instead,

★ Please turn to Page 5



By Norman Matheny, staff photographer

Chairman Boggs

On Vietnam: "We must safeguard the troops."

Mayor Daley

"We'll name chief executive, not chief of police."

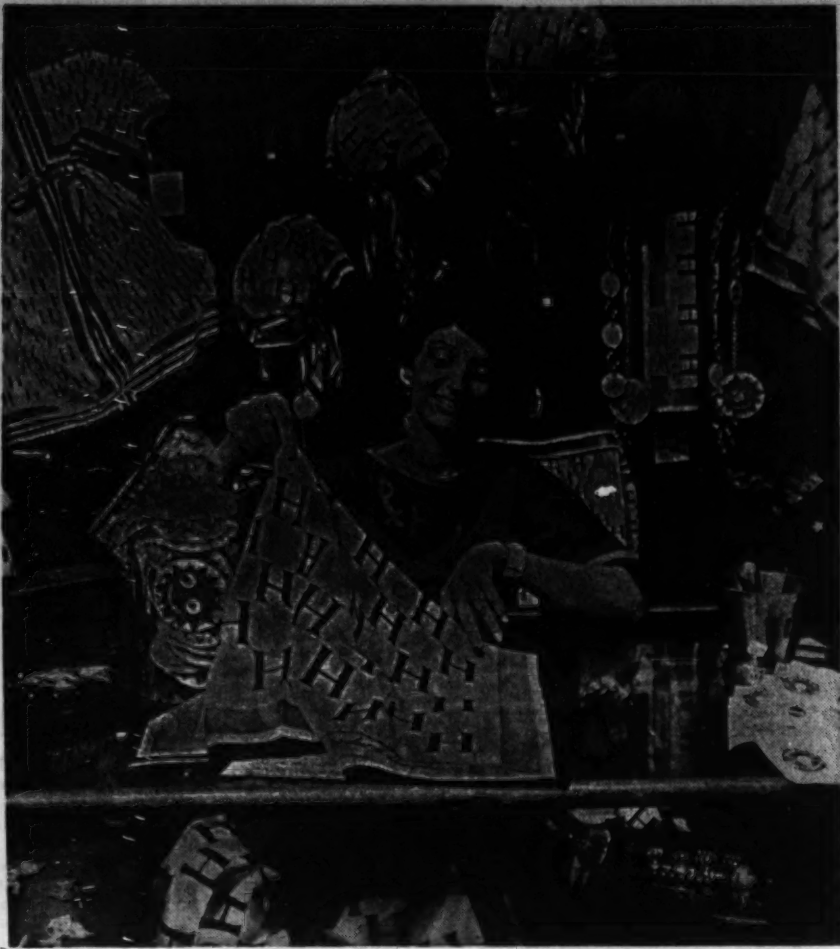
Glassen: It's crime, not guns

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Fla.

Harold W. Glassen, president of the National Rifle Association, says talk of regulating firearms is a "cover-up to take the public's mind off assassinations, Vietnam, and crime."

In a debate with Sen. Thomas J. Dodd (D) of Connecticut, Mr. Glassen declared, "America has a crime problem. It does not have a gun problem."



Humphrey
haberdashery

At the Humphrey Hospitality Center in Chicago's Conrad Hilton Hotel Mrs. Willard Zucker of Washington, D.C., displays a scarf on sale there with other such invaluable items for the conventiongoer as Humphrey umbrellas, HHH earrings, and specially designed dresses. And for the young, there's even a Hubaret with juke box and soft drinks.

Everyone but cabbies turns political

By Lucia Mouat

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

Nothing quite swings like Chicago with a convention in town. There is probably no city in the nation which thrives more on the excitement and income provided by its annual flood of 1.3 million conventioners.

Numerically, the Democratic National Convention ranks low with a mere 25,000 delegates and visitors in town — but the show, the agenda, and the dollars combine to make it Chicago's No. 1 convention coup of 1968.

The scene as one walks the streets of the Windy City (and walk one must with the drivers of 3,500 cabs and 80 percent of the city's buses out on strike) is a political hodgepodge. Cars with candidates' names plastered on their doors circulate in lieu of cabs as delegate transporters. Intense young supporters of Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy sit at card tables on busy street corners, passing out buttons and practicing the art of gentle persuasion right up to the last minute. Yuppies saunter by en masse as blue-helmeted policemen, stationed everywhere the eye can see, look on. An occasional jeep passes, reminding one of 5,600 Illinois National Guardsmen sitting it out nearby in the Chicago Avenue armory, ready to take to the streets if trouble breaks. Crowds join TV cameras in front of the major hotels to watch for celebrities.

Everybody, but everybody, has a button. One young Iowa sports one covering almost half of his suit, identifying him as a National Democratic Committee staff member. Another saying "I'm for no one" is worn by a man who looks as if he has a strong opinion. Among the 150,000 McCarthy

buttons brought in for the Chicago stage of the campaign is a special variety for ladies to wear on their sleeves—a red heart with "Eugene" in the middle. And to offset the emphasis on youth, there is a bumper sticker which reads: "Middle-aged man for McCarthy."

The attempt by the National Democratic Committee to ban planned demonstrations on the convention floor has had absolutely no effect on such business accompaniments as parties and luncheons. The women's division of the National Democratic Committee, for instance, is hosting a major luncheon for Democratic women each convention day. Such glamorous names as Shirley MacLaine, Frank Sinatra, Paul Newman, and Perle Mesta dot the various candidate calendars.

Delegates invited

McCarthy supporters, concentrating on small parties in homes, held a total of 14 on Monday and made it a point to invite some delegates who are firmly for Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey. And for those who are not "very important persons" there is always music and entertainment at Eugene's, Abigail's, and the Hubaret.

The Hubaret, in the Humphrey hospitality center on the first floor of the convention headquarters at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, has for young people a special corner with juke box, free soft drinks, a colorful fast-moving slide show of American panoramas, and pictures of Humphrey on one wall.

In another corner of the vast blue and green Humphrey parade center is the Humphrey boutique or pharmacy. Here one can buy anything from a blue or green Humphrey umbrella to HHH earrings and shopping bags. There is even a special Chicago dress with H's in a geometric design with cowl neckline to ward off the city's wind.

Democratic Party in transition?

By Richard L. Strout

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

A divided volatile and rebellious Democratic Party is still controlled by the Humphrey-Johnson "establishment."

But the margin is so thin as to leave the next test uncertain. For the long range, the party appears to be in rapid transition.

On its second day the convention moved to the high drama of a confrontation between President Johnson and the rebellious floor forces that disagree with him over Vietnam.

And many of the same group of dissidents caused a turbulent scene that brought a hasty recess at 2:37 a.m. Tuesday Chicago time in a state of near insurrection over the seating of a Georgia delegation.

In a historic vote late Monday night the party did away with the century-old unit rule. Under this all votes of a state were cast as the majority dictated and the minority was muzzled.

The forces of Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey and his chief challenger, Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, approved of this change. Opposition was led by Gov. John B. Connally of Texas.

A motion to delay the unit-rule change until 1972 was voted down.

The McCarthy forces were defeated in several tests but by diminishing margins, and with increasing bitterness.

Many watching Kennedy

Some here sense a mood in which the convention might abandon both leading candidates, Messrs. Humphrey and McCarthy, and nominate 36-year-old Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, if a signal came from his camp. Just a contrary signal was being received, however, and Mr. Kennedy has thrice said no and seems to mean it.

The convention seemed heading for the rejection of an all-out "peace plank" proposed by Senator McCarthy and Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota. Such a defeat would represent a victory for the combined Humphrey-Johnson "regulars."

Keynoter Daniel K. Inouye, U.S. Senator from Hawaii, said the way to end the war is through President Johnson's policies.

Meanwhile, in downtown Chicago, 3,000 youths protesting the war and the draft were driven from a park by riot-helmeted policemen using tear gas.

National unrest over the war found expression in elaborate security precautions at convention hall surpassing anything before seen in American politics.

The mood of turbulence over Vietnam

and racial issues repeatedly showed itself in floor battles requiring roll-call votes.

Supporters of Mr. McCarthy seemed to be maneuvering to trap Mr. Humphrey on the side of the more conservative elements in the party. For the most part, they failed.

Humphrey and McCarthy forces united to end the unit rule. They also agreed on ousting the Mississippi "regular" delegation which the credentials committee ruled had flagrantly violated the 1964 convention order against racial discrimination.

The convention turned down challenges brought by McCarthy forces against Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, and Washington delegations, which would have brought Senator McCarthy 41 delegate votes.

Rough decisions seen

The climax of the opening session was the Georgia battle. This produced the third of three roll calls in each of which there was a rough decision between Humphrey-McCarthy forces.

The Humphrey side won each struggle but by diminishing majorities.

In the Georgia fight the credentials committee recommended a compromise under which two rival delegations would be seated, with the state's total vote divided between them.

Julian Bond, a young Negro leader from Georgia, challenged the compromise on the part of the so-called "loyalist" group and got a roll-call vote on his minority report.

The convention rejected his attempt, however, 1413-1041½. When the result was announced, roars of resentment rose which

turned into rhythmic fist-waving and cries of "Julian Bond."

Session ends abruptly

Disturbance was loudest in the two biggest delegations, New York and California. The convention chairman cracked down the gavel for adjournment so abruptly that he omitted the benediction.

"What happened here?" asked the Rev. Kenneth Hildebrand, pastor of the Central Church of Chicago, as he hurried to the podium.

"I'm sorry it had to happen this way," said Senator Inouye.

The historic opening session seemed to be cutting the Democratic Party adrift from the white-segregationist South that has been traditionally "solid" since the Civil War.

At the same time it appeared to be opening the party to the swelling Southern Negro vote, much as the party did to the immigrant vote in the '20's in the turbulent Al Smith-William G. McAdoo era. That cost the Democrats several election defeats but paved the way for the victorious Franklin D. Roosevelt coalition of 1932.

The Georgia battle wasn't over yet. Now the Georgia old-guard delegation was expected to bring in its own minority report demanding that the Bond forces be ousted.

As bitterness increased, it still looked like Mr. Humphrey on the first ballot.

But events showed that his prospective majority is not wholly reliable. So far as one could gather, it prefers Mr. Humphrey to Mr. McCarthy, but it would take only a little tempting to swing it to a third candidate. Some think it would go to Senator Kennedy with a whoop.

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U.S. school-aid criteria shifted to involve home

By the Associated Press

Washington

The United States Office of Education has set out to get the parents of educationally disadvantaged children more involved in the schooling of their youngsters.

New criteria for federal aid under Title I of the 1965 education act are designed to encourage increased community and parental involvement in setting the priority needs of the children, the office said.

Emphasis is placed on the organization of formal advisory committees, which several city school districts have found an effective means for achieving parent involvement.

In smaller school districts, existing groups may be given the additional responsibility, or informal arrangements, such as public meetings, may be used.

The Office of Education said financial assistance may be provided to cover baby-sitting or transportation expenses and compensation for sitting on boards or commissions, or payments may be made to meet other such needs of poor parents to enable them to participate.

"We hear continually about the need to develop greater understanding between the home and the school," Harold Howe II, U.S. Commissioner of Education, said in a statement. "The attitude of parents toward education clearly has much to do with the academic success of a majority of our children. But for poor people, lack of opportunity for full cooperation between home and school has increased the educational deficiencies of the deprived child."

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Army morale rises in South Vietnam

By Beverly Deepe
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

An air of profound relief has penetrated the ranks of South Vietnamese nationalists. The new feeling of confidence is based on three factors:

First: A sensing that the allied military commands have successfully, although only temporarily, thwarted Communist objectives during the recent accelerated ground fighting in the south.

Over this past weekend, the Communists had been expected to make a bold military move to celebrate the 23rd anniversary of their Aug. 23 insurrection in Saigon. But nothing spectacular happened.

Also, news that the remote Special Forces camp of Duc Lap had held out in the face of a North Vietnamese regiment near the Cambodian border spiraled the optimism of Vietnamese senior officers.

Second: Vietnamese nationalists and newspaper editorialists have been predicting for weeks that President Johnson would stop the bombing of North Vietnam. They believed he might try thereby to outmaneuver the doves at the Democratic convention, rather than holding out for firm concessions of deescalation from Hanoi.

Now, the Democratic convention is under way—and the bombing of the north continues.

Third: The Czech crisis. Non-Communist Vietnamese believe the invasion of the small country by Soviet and satellite troops has been an enormous setback to the Communists. They see it as highlighting contradictions within Communist ranks here.

On political defensive

Even South Vietnamese prone to neutralist and "fence-sitting" politicians, such as some militant Buddhist monks and lay leaders, are known to condemn the invasion. Thus they now are on the political defensive here even while they have been mapping out peace plans unacceptable to the Vietnamese Government.

For years South Vietnam's foreign ministers have consistently used the case of Czechoslovakia to point out why South Vietnam would never accept a coalition with the Communists. Even a minority of Communists in a government meant they would eventually seize control of the whole administration by "liquidation" of the non-Communists, the argument ran.

Now, Vietnamese Government officials use the Czech crisis to prove an even larger point that they also have been arguing for years. President Nguyen Van Thieu, in a television address, summed up the mood in the most black-and-white terms:

Events in Czechoslovakia, he said, "show

that freedom is always ruthlessly repressed in a Communist society, because even the timid expressions of freedom represent already a serious threat to Communist tyranny. . . .

"Another lesson . . . is that national independence in the Communist world is only a myth, especially when a small Communist country lives next to a big Communist neighbor. These events reveal the emptiness and the tragic irony of the Communist claims to fight for the 'liberation' of the republic of Vietnam, by attempting to impose by force a regime obedient to international communism. . . ."

Big offensive still waited

Developments in Czechoslovakia and Chicago would not produce much optimism here, however, if the more immediate problems of the battlefield had not thus far been successfully countered by the allied commands.

Senior Vietnamese officers here still believe that the Communists have the capability and the intention of launching spectacular drives into major urban centers. However, they believe that the Communists now are forced to postpone these drives for at least another week or two.

These sources, not known for official optimism in the past, believe that the Communists wanted by now to have pushed their big-unit formations into the major cities—but that thus far they have only been able to achieve small-scale raiding, commando, and terrorist activities in some cities.

Communist big-unit formations have not emerged so far in a spectacular, coordinated offensive, these sources say. This is viewed as a temporary sign of weakness on the Communist part.

While the Communists have seized the initiative in escalating ground fighting, the allied forces have reacted quickly and with success—not simply the American and Vietnamese regulars, but also the Vietnamese underpaid and poorly armed regional forces.

In Quang Ngai, four companies of regional forces thwarted a Communist drive to seize the provincial headquarters and power station, where 39 communists were killed in the unsuccessful attempt. There were no regional force casualties.

Pattern of ground war

In the Tay Ninh Province attacks, where the acceleration of the ground war began on Aug. 18, the regional forces also were instrumental in slowing down the Communist advance, senior American sources said.

And the civilian irregular forces at the Duc Lap Special Forces camp succeeded



Associated Press Wirephoto

Airborne attack

United States troops attached to the 1st Brigade, 9th Infantry Division, disembark from assault helicopters and race across flooded rice paddies toward a group of buildings where patrol helicopters have reported sighting a Viet Cong force. The action took place near Tan An, about 25 miles southwest of Saigon.

in holding out even when the Communist regulars at one time penetrated the camp's defense perimeter.

These senior Vietnamese military sources believe the current pattern of the ground war will continue at least for this week—the week of the Democratic convention—and possibly another week.

If successful, the Communists would be in a more favorable battlefield position to launch a sensational big-unit offensive into the major cities.

These officers define the current pattern of the ground war this way:

1. Widespread, low-level, rocket and mortar attacks on Vietnamese cities, provincial and district towns across the full width and breadth of the country.

These are considered the pyrotechnics of political psychology, rather than demonstrations of military power. Their purpose is seen as a wearing down of the anti-Communist morale of the civilian population.

However, after the Communist intrusion into Tay Ninh city the pro-government religious leaders of the Cao Dai church still remained confident. They believed the Communists failed in their attempts to seize and hold for several days portions of the provincial capital.

2. A continued effort on the part of the Communists to consolidate their military position in the rural areas before launching an all-out attack on the cities.

They are expected to continue to perfect the coordination of their rocket attacks and smaller unit ground forces before sending their big-units into an intermeshed drive through the thick allied defense belts around the major urban areas.

Battle for countryside

These Vietnamese sources note that the Communist coordination has improved considerably in scope, quality, and detail since their offensives in January and May. But, they affirm, it still must be improved more if the Communists are to succeed.

3. Continued emphasis within the next two weeks on "movement warfare" and "lines of communications warfare" by the Communists.

During the recent intensified action, the Communists seem to have concentrated on annihilating small Vietnamese outposts and training centers; on continued harassment of some Special Forces camps; on cutting and sabotaging major roads, blowing up key bridges and harassing the shipping

channel into Saigon port; and on liberally peppering huge and small allied airbases with indirect fire while ambushing and attacking allied reinforcements and troop movements.

In short, the Communists seem to be attempting to push the allied forces into geographic pockets or enclaves so that they have freer movement through and more control over the Vietnamese countryside.

If they succeed in this plan, they are then in a better position to catapult their big-unit formations into the urban centers and attempt to hold them for some time. If they fail, however, the allies may have stopped their offensive drive before it actually gets rolling.

4. Continued attempts to toss commandos and raiding units into the urban centers to cause psychological havoc among the civilian population—and considerable property damage.

Their main-force units however, have not yet succeeded in moving close to many of the major cities. More terrorism, disruption, rocketing, and mortaring are predicted for these urban centers. But at this time, senior Vietnamese officers believe even if the allied forces cannot stop the Communist third offensive into the cities, they will successfully smash it once it begins to unroll.

Arabs keep wary watch on Israeli-Jordanian tensions

By John K. Cooley
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Beirut, Lebanon

Arab quarters are concerned that Israel may soon take advantage of big-power preoccupation with Czechoslovakia to mount a large-scale attack on Jordan.

The United States has strongly indicated to Israel its support for the survival of King Hussein's Hashemite monarchy, according to informants here.

But some diplomatic observers here say that Israel, confident of full support voiced by United States congressmen and contained in the Republican and Democratic presidential-campaign platforms, may not heed State Department wishes if it decides to move.

The minimum goal of an Israeli military strike, these observers say, would be a new attempt to crush all Palestinian Arab fedayeen (guerrilla) operations based in

Jordan. A maximum goal might be occupation of all or part of the Jordan River's east bank and suppression of pro-fedayeen elements in King Hussein's regime, if not the regime itself.

Leaflets scattered

This was hinted in leaflet raids by the Israeli Air Force against Jordan Aug. 24. Israeli aircraft scattered over Amman and other east-bank cities leaflets warning of new heavy Israeli reprisals if fedayeen activity from Jordan continued.

Security forces collected the leaflets as quickly as possible. Israel Radio warned Jordan in Arabic that "bombs could have been dropped instead of leaflets." Uneasy concern and stockpiling and hoarding of food was reported among Amman families.

Prime Minister Bahjat al Talhoumi said texts of the leaflets were forwarded to United Nations Secretary-General U Thant in New York. Jordan's Foreign Minister, Abdel Moneim Rifai, summoned ambassa-

dors of Security Council states to inform them of the leaflet raid.

Jordanian apprehension was heightened by all-day small-arms, artillery, and tank battles Aug. 25. Amman military spokesmen said Israeli fire concentrated on 10 villages and East Ghor Canal irrigation installations in the Jordan Valley.

Command post destroyed

They asserted Jordanian artillery had knocked out one Israeli command post in the Al Hama area below the Golan Heights in occupied Syria.

The spokesmen said Jordanian casualties were only three soldiers slightly wounded with no civilian losses, despite damage to a school, a mosque, and four houses.

Jordan claimed two Israeli tanks destroyed and two others damaged. Israel admitted one lieutenant killed and seven other personnel wounded.

For the first time since the Czech crisis began Aug. 21, Israel Radio gave top play

to stories of the fighting with Jordan and to repeating threats against Jordan published in Israeli newspapers.

Jordan's semi-official newspaper Al Destour replied that Israel was violating the recent Security Council resolution condemning it for a large-scale air raid Aug. 4 against areas used by Arab commandos near the town of Salt. Al Destour said Israel's purpose was to escalate tension along the June, 1967, cease-fire line to bring about posting of United Nations observers.

Observers not wanted

Jordan objects to stationing observers there. It argues this would give UN sanction to the permanence of Israeli conquests of Jerusalem and the Jordan's West Bank.

Al Fatah, the main fedayeen organization, warned in a recent broadcast that any UN forces on the line would be considered enemy forces and attacked as such. On Aug. 25 another Al Fatah broadcast said the Israeli leaflet raids and other psychological warfare against Jordan showed "Israel's loss of nerve."

It charged there was a conspiracy of "Zionists, imperialists, and counterrevolutionaries" to destroy fedayeen activity, but it gave no details.

Meeting reported

The Beirut weekly Al Horriya (Liberty), close to the clandestine Arab national movement, said commandos stationed in Jordan rejected a demand by King Hussein to coordinate their operations with the Jordanian Army.

It said King Hussein held the meeting shortly before his trip to London last week. Also present was Col. Ghazi Arabiyat, chief of Jordanian military intelligence.

Al Horriya said the King argued that the Aug. 4 Salt attack proved the need for

coordination between commandos and the regular Jordanian Army. The fedayeen, he added, should not oppose a peaceful political solution in the Middle East. He noted Vietnamese guerrillas fight and negotiate at the same time.

The King is said to have added that Jordan welcomes presence of the commandos but would not tolerate presence of commando groups that are only an extension of certain Arab political parties.

Conflicts cited

Al Horriya added that Colonel Arabiyat claimed intercommando conflicts would make it easy for Jordanian authorities to suppress commando activity if they desired.

The newspaper said the commandos reply was that Arab armies should coordinate among themselves but leave the "popular movement" of the fedayeen to settle their own differences. Vietnam peace talks began only after years of bitter fighting "and after the United States became convinced that continuation of the war was useless."

Arab commentators here share the view that the Czech crisis, which Al Horriya said "complicates relations between socialist states and movements" is hazardous for Jordan. It is realized that neither any big power nor any other Arab state is likely to come to Jordan's aid if attacked.

Iraqi President Ahmed Hassan al Bakr was the first high ranking Arab statesman to call or Soviet withdrawal from Czechoslovakia Aug. 23.

He was followed a day later by Acting Prime Minister of Kuwait Sheikh Saad al Abdallah al Sabah and by Sudanese Prime Minister Mohammed Mahgoub, speaking during a visit to Tripoli, Libya.

Mr. Mahgoub also called for a new Arab summit conference to review and plan Arab strategy and coordinate defense plans.

★ Czech clock set back—but still ticks

Continued from Page 1

not include the pro-Soviet secretary of the Slovak party, Vasil Bilak. Central Committee Secretary Alois Indra also was dropped.

Both these personages, the only significant "collaborators" which the Soviets were able to recruit, accompanied (uninvited, one presumes) President Svoboda to Moscow and figure among the signatories of the communiqué.

This communiqué is supposed to annul the decisions of the party congress and implicitly to stamp it, if not as illegal, then as nonoperative.

The extraordinary 14th party congress consisted of 1,274 delegates elected in July. Of these, 927 were able to meet under the protection of Prague's industrial workers—by standards an acceptable quorum.

The party congress reelected all the liberal members of the old Presidium, many of whom participated in the Moscow talks and signed the communiqué. But the text of the communiqué leaves no doubt that only the reforms initiated up to the May plenum of the Czech Central Committee are expected to remain on the statute book and that the orthodox Communists consider the 14th Czech party congress as nonexistent.

The independent organizations which have arisen in Czechoslovakia since May apparently will have to be disbanded under the new terms. This restriction will apply to all political organizations not strictly under Communist Party control.

For the Czechoslovaks, this is a severe

setback and a brutal interference with the independence of their party.

It is possible, of course, that the 14th congress can still be legalized. The Prague leaders, too, are masters of interpretation, but as long as the Soviets do not consider the situation consolidated, President Svoboda and First Secretary Alexander Dubcek do not have a free hand.

The communiqué solemnly confirms the agreements reached between the Soviet politburo and the Czech Presidium at Cierna and the decisions of the Bratislava conference of Aug. 3.

Restrictive interpretation

It is understood, however, that the restrictive Soviet interpretation of these texts is to prevail.

Although this is not stated in so many words, it means that freedom of the press will be severely curtailed and that broadcasts at which the pro-Soviet countries could take offense would not be permitted.

Another ambivalent provision of the communiqué calls for an understanding between the Czech military high command and the command of the "friendly" forces presently in the country for the purpose of establishing law and order. Again, one must presume "law and order" as interpreted by Moscow.

Czechoslovakia's adhesions to and continued collaboration with the Warsaw Pact are solemnly confirmed. There can be no intimation of neutrality.

As a token of Czech dedication to communism's cause, the communiqué contains the usual condemnations of the imperialists whose infiltration and attempts to split the "socialist commonwealth" must be stopped.

It cannot have been easy for Czechoslovakia's liberal leaders to agree to this ambiguous text and to place their signatures next to those of two notorious "collaborators."

Saigon explains stand

By Reuters

Saigon

Delegations of South Vietnamese senators are to make a series of trips overseas to explain to world leaders their nation's stand in the conflict with the Viet Cong.

Sen. Huynh Van Cao told reporters the first delegation of six senators, which he would lead, would leave Saigon for Paris Sept. 2.

He said they hoped to talk to W. Averell Harriman, before going on to North and South America.

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Candidate's wife on campaign trail

By Lucia Masat
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

You might think that after so long on the campaign trail Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey would have become a bit blasé. But those 25 years of stumping for her husband—from his bid for the Minneapolis mayoralty to the Democratic presidential nomination—apparently have taken no toll on her political enthusiasm. She enjoys campaigning but the experience has not led her to take too much for granted or to give pat answers to standard questions.

In fact, so "worried" was Mrs. Humphrey about the large formal press conference scheduled for the first day of the Democratic convention here that she awoke at 4 a.m. and began to jot down her thoughts on what kind of man should run the nation's No. 1 job.

Polls, personality, and views on a single issue alone should play no part, she reasoned. It is a man's experience, leadership ability, compassion, and knowledge—and faith in his country's place in history that should count.

Task assessed

"It is an awesome task for any man to seek to guide a nation . . . but I honestly believe my husband is fully capable of leading this nation on a steady, sturdy course toward our most idealistic goals."

A day spent following the Vice-President's wife is a novel experience. It's not that the time is so crammed with activity as that the activities are apt to change. At a moment's notice Mrs. Humphrey may decide to visit various state delegations or call on Democratic friends.

Aside from her 4 a.m. jottings, this silver-haired grandmother began her first day in Chicago with an 8:30 breakfast in her 25th floor Conrad Hilton suite with Betty South, Mrs. Humphrey's personal-social-press secretary.

Then her schedule went like this:

• 10:05—She is whisked into a press conference in the nearby Sheraton Blackstone.

Questions fielded

Sitting on a platform in a trim light blue suit, she comments, "This is a very momentous and exciting time for us" and fields questions on everything from the Vietnam war to her husband's most recent telephone



By John Littlewood, staff photographer

'An awesome task for any man'

conversations. Of Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley's decision to delay commitment of Illinois's 118 votes: "I think he will do the right thing at the right time," and "yes," she was confident her husband would be nominated on the first ballot. She played down Chicago tension — "The doom and gloom I was told would be here I just don't see" — and dismissed sensitive questions with "Hubert's the politician in the family."

She talks with zest about the mission of Project Head Start and of the President's Committee on Mental Retardation on which she serves. And always she pays tribute to her four children (and their wives and husbands) for helping organize Young Citizens for Humphrey and bolster their father's campaign.

Campaign recalled

It is easier for her now that they are older — some can remember 8 years ago

Campaigning with her husband is nothing new to Mrs. Hubert H. Humphrey, and it's a job she enjoys. "It is an awesome task for any man to seek to guide a nation," she says, "but I honestly believe my husband is fully capable of leading this nation on a steady, sturdy course toward our most idealistic goals."

when she campaigned on the back roads of Minnesota, driving a doughnut-coffee trailer truck with her youngest son, Douglas, at her side.

• 11:15 a.m. — TV interview.
• 12:30 p.m. — Lunch (hamburger and split-pea soup) with Mrs. Lloyd Hand who has been helping Mrs. Humphrey with convention arrangements.

• 3:15 p.m. — After a short rest, she attends a tea in her honor hosted by Mrs. Angier Biddle Duke, wife of the chief of protocol. Some 2,000 Democratic ladies attend. Singer Billy Daniels dedicates "Too Marvelous for Words" and Jimmy Durante "Young at Heart" to the "future first lady." Mrs. Humphrey, looking as fresh as if she were beginning the day once again, thanks everyone for coming and says she wishes she could shake the hand of everyone there.

• 7:45 p.m. — Mrs. Humphrey departs for the International Amphitheater.

*Veterans in control, but youth cries out

Continued from Page 1

The question stares out of the convention proceedings and from the faces that come to the microphone. Something more than eight years of age and power has made them less self-confident and has replaced the level eye and the clean-cut profile with the wrinkled brow and the "program" wrapped in a dilemma.

And the opposition, the dissenters—what has happened to them? The disarray of McCarthy and (Sen. George) McGovern statements and maneuvers here, the painful efforts their supporters have made to settle their differences, are a far cry from 1960. They are pushing hard and valiantly. But there is no spirit of, "We can do anything." They had lost Robert F. Kennedy; the Czech crisis intervened, just as they were forcing the Johnson-Humphrey forces to begin to compromise, and reversed the field.

Striking contrast noted

The contrast again is striking.

Eight years ago in Suite 8315 of the Los Angeles Biltmore Hotel, during the convention that nominated John F. Kennedy, four incredibly cool and deceptively casual young men ran the show. When a storm broke somewhere, one of them would say, "I guess we had better do something about it." And another would remark, "I'll get our boys on it." And that was that.

One of them is not present this week, Robert Kennedy. The others are here: Lawrence F. O'Brien, Kenneth P. O'Donnell, and Pierre Salinger. But they are dispersed, Mr. O'Brien directing the Humphrey campaign, Messrs. Salinger and O'Donnell laboring uneasily in the McGovern-McCarthy camps.

Defensive air prevails

Downstairs in the Biltmore in 1960, dealing with the politicians on behalf of the youngsters, was John M. Bailey, then 55. Here at Chicago he is 63 and upstairs. Another of the older echelon at Los Angeles was Richard J. Daley, even then Mayor of Chicago and boss of Illinois Democrats. After his earlier periods of flirting with the Stevenson and Kennedy groups he now seems to have shifted to the side of the establishment at Chicago.

Camelot and the early glory of the Great Society, which suffused the last two Democratic conventions, have given way to the torture of Vietnam and the uproar in the cities at home, and to the generation of perplexed and harassed older men here at Chicago, who try to cope with them.

This partly is the woe of the party in power which could account for the defensive air of the Humphrey legions at Chicago. It could also be the wisdom or the folly of men who have seen their earlier victories turned into stalemates and their eager hopes dashed by unforeseen events.

Whether it be the virtue of acquired wisdom or the breakdown of their spirit of confidence, only the voters will be in a position to decide in November. And once the convention here is over, and the nominees

out in the clear, they can try to recapture the party's earlier momentum.

But here, at an early stage in the convention week, mood is chastened in both the minority and majority camps, for those who can remember.

War urged on cigarettes

By the Associated Press

Washington

A national task force has recommended stepped-up federal and private efforts to combat use of cigarettes and cites smoking as a serious health hazard.

On cigarette advertising the task force said it "is unable to see how, in the long run, a product involving the health hazards of cigarettes can continue to be advertised."

The report was immediately attacked by the Tobacco Institute as a "shockingly intemperate defamation of an industry which has led the way in medical research to seek answers in the cigarette controversy."

Among the recommendations of the task force report to the United States surgeon general:

• Tighter restrictions on cigarette advertising and promotion.

• Better instruction in schools to influence youngsters to refrain from smoking.

• Greater antismoking efforts by doctors and other health professionals.

• Use of group approaches to prevent or reduce smoking.

• More insurance plans which give reduced rates to nonsmokers.

• Development and promotion of safer cigarettes.

The task force, which was appointed in 1967, said it is encouraged with early results of antismoking efforts.

But the task force said: "The problem remains, still, bigger than the efforts to combat it. Cigarette smoking is one of the foremost preventable causes of death in the United States as well as in other parts of the world."

Minority-student increase

By the Associated Press

New York

The proportion of Negroes and Puerto Ricans among City University freshmen will jump to 20 percent from 12 next term, and it should rise to 26 percent the following year, Chancellor Albert H. Bowker reports.

Dr. Bowker said the 1969 proportion will be the same as in the city's high schools.

He predicted the university will be able to admit every city-high-school graduate by 1975 but said it will cost \$500 million a year. This year's budget is \$200 million.

Dr. Bowker appeared on NBC-TV's "Man in Office."

*How Viet plank strategy shapes up

Continued from Page 1

he seems to have concluded that further compromise was not possible and therefore laid down his minimum demands, intending to win the vote on the bombing issue.

Whether he might compromise on other aspects of the plank remains to be seen. But the battle lines are firmly drawn there, too. The McCarthy-McGovern agreed text calls for "political reconciliation" between the Saigon government and the National Liberation Front. The Humphrey text sticks to the Johnson position that "all South Vietnamese" may be included in a "national reconciliation" if they renounce violence.

Threat spelled out

The Democratic left also would require a reduction of American offensive military operations, presumably at once, though it does not go as far as one statement by Sen. George McGovern who advocated bringing half the American troops back at once, and it omitted Sen. Eugene McCarthy's threat to pull all the Americans out if the Saigon government did not negotiate with the NLF.

There is a lot of ancillary language in the two versions which is mutually unacceptable.

It is now possible to compare the Republican Party's Vietnam plank, which was a compromise and did not cause a floor fight, with the two versions before the Democrats here. The three texts can be summarized as follows:

Bahamas refinery planned

By the Associated Press

Nassau, Bahamas

New England Petroleum Corporation and Standard Oil Company of California have established Bahamas Oil Refining Company to construct and operate a \$60 million refinery at Freeport, on Grand Bahamas Island.

They said the plant, with a production capacity of 200,000 barrels a day, would be the world's largest plant for manufacturing low-sulphur fuel oil.

New England Petroleum will hold 65 percent of the venture and will direct its completion and operation. Standard Oil will hold the remaining 35 percent.

Georgians disrupt parley

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The Democratic National Convention was forced to recess early Tuesday morning when a bitter marathon credentials floor fight erupted over the seating of rival Georgia delegations. One is headed by Gov. Lester Maddox and the other by State Rep. Julian Bond.

Adjournment until 6 p.m. Tuesday cut off a tumultuous demonstration by delegates who wanted Governor Maddox's Georgia regulars ousted from the convention. Loudly chanting "Julian Bond, Julian Bond"—the name of the Negro legislator leading an insurgent Georgia slate—the delegates refused to obey repeated calls for order.

The demonstration erupted after the convention had defeated 1,413 to 1,041 a move

by Mr. Bond's supporters to oust the Maddox slate.

It stalled almost certain convention ratification of a compromise plan seating the Maddox slate alongside Mr. Bond's group and splitting Georgia's votes evenly between the two factions.

Earlier as the convention tackled disputes involving Georgia, Alabama, and North Carolina, there had been turmoil over who should occupy Georgia's seats on the convention floor.

A group of about 45 Georgia insurgents, led by Mr. Bond, pushed its way onto the floor and lined up against a wall, surrounded by a cordon of security officers. The insurgents left the floor later, but then returned and demanded the right to cast half of Georgia's votes.

Convention officials decided, however, that no Georgia votes could be cast until the state's seating squabble is settled.

ment as the South Vietnamese forces are able to take over."

• McCarthy-McGovern: No explicit reference. "This war must be ended now." This is to be achieved by "encouraging" political reconciliation between the Saigon government and the National Liberation Front.

• Republican: A "strategy permitting a progressive de-Americanization of the war, both military and civilian. . . . We will pursue a course that will enable and induce the South Vietnamese to assume increasing responsibility. . . . The [Johnson] administration has been slow in training and equipping South Vietnamese units."

Political reconciliation:

• Democratic Platform Committee: "Encourage all parties and interests to agree that the choice of the postwar government of South Vietnam should be determined by fair and safeguarded elections, open to all major factions and parties prepared to accept peaceful political processes. We would favor an effective international presence to facilitate the transition from war to peace."

• McCarthy-McGovern: As a third step, "We will encourage our South Vietnamese allies to negotiate a political reconciliation with the National Liberation Front looking toward a government that is broadly representative of these and all elements in South Vietnamese society." The South Vietnamese are to determine the "specific shape" of this, "spurred to action by the certain knowledge that the prop of American military support will soon be gone."

• Republicans: No specific reference.

General policy for a settlement:

• Democratic Platform Committee: ". . . end the war by an honorable and lasting settlement which respects the rights of all the people of Vietnam. . . . No solutions are free of risk. But calculated risks are consistent with the responsibility of a great nation to seek a peace of reconciliation."

• McCarthy-McGovern: The war "must be ended by a fair and realistic compromise settlement." "We have taken so many risks for war, we must now take some for peace."

• Republican: "We pledge a program for peace in Vietnam — neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged surrender of legitimate United States or allied interests—but a positive program that will offer a fair and equitable settlement to all, based on the principle of self-determination, our national interests, and the cause of long-range world peace."

The future:

• Democratic Platform Committee: "For the future, we will make it clear that United States military and economic assistance in Asia will be selective." Future aid will "take into consideration . . . the determination of the nations that request our help to help themselves and their willingness to help each other through regional and multilateral cooperation." We will "resist the temptation to try to mould the world, or any part of it, in our own image, or to become the self-appointed policeman of the world."

• McCarthy-McGovern: "We are also resolved to have no more Vietnams. We accept as basic each nation's right to choose its political, economic, and social system. . . . Above all we shall avoid the unilateral use of military means where the issues are political in nature and our national security is not involved."

• Republican: "We do not intend to conduct foreign policy in such a manner as to make the United States a world policeman. However we will not condone aggression or so-called 'wars of national liberation' or naively discount the continuing threats of Moscow and Peking. . . . American interests are better served by cooperative multilateral action with our allies than by unilateral United States action." S. R. D.

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★An untold account of Humphrey's race

Continued from Page 1
Days Postmaster General Lawrence F. O'Brien met with his old friend, Hubert Humphrey, and told him that he was joining the Kennedy campaign.

Air of defeatism

At that time Mr. Humphrey asked Mr. O'Brien to tell Senator Kennedy that he wanted to get together with Mr. Kennedy after the California primary—so that the two could decide then what to do next. The message was taken to Senator Kennedy, and he agreed to the proposal.

Those close to that Humphrey-Kennedy exchange say there was an air of defeatism in the Humphrey proposal.

The Vice-President seemed convinced that Mr. Kennedy probably would win all the primaries and thus be unstoppable after California.

And there was every evidence that Mr. Humphrey was intending to join forces with Mr. Kennedy after the primaries and support him the way he did his brother in 1960.

Then, within just a few days, the whole outlook changed.

First, Mr. Humphrey suddenly found that 20 years of political activity was paying off. In 20 years of party service he had amassed thousands of political IOU's throughout the nation. These political IOU's were now being cashed, knocking at his door—asking how they could advance his candidacy.

But, more than this, Mr. Humphrey was finding that he was the beneficiary of a tremendous amount of hatred directed toward Senator Kennedy. Failure to see the

existence and the extent of this animosity was the element that caused the initial miscalculation of their own prospects by both Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Kennedy.

By the end of April, Mr. Humphrey clearly was the No. 1 contender for the top spot on the Democratic ticket. And he has held that leadership position right up to the eve of a session which, barring a last-minute, convention-shaped upset, seemed likely to give him the presidential nomination.

White teachers charge job bias in Newark, N.J.

By the Associated Press

Newark, N.J.

Ten white Newark public-school teachers have charged in a federal court suit that they have been deprived of their constitutional rights by the recent appointment of 10 Negroes as acting principals and vice-principals.

The teachers asked for a preliminary injunction to halt the appointments as well as \$500 each in damages from Franklyn Titus, superintendent of schools, and the Newark Board of Education.

At the same time, the board, by a 5-3 vote, abolished written and oral exams for the appointment of administrators. Board president Harold Ashby said this would lead to the "appointment of more black administrators."

Mr. Titus had no comment on the suit.

Dissenters focus on Democrats

By Guy Halverson
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

"Convention City" is how the Chamber of Commerce describes it. "Democratic Party City" is how the delegates see it. But for the thousands of antiwar, anti-Johnson administration dissenters who have gathered here, Chicago and its convention has become a symbol of the powerlessness of people to effect political change.

Between the city and Democratic Party officials on one hand and the catch-all grouping of bearded hippies, collegiate McCarthy students, black-power advocates, and antiwar militants on the other lies an impassable gulf.

The gulf comprises a basketful of fears and apprehensions.

Party regulars concerned

For dissenters, the concern is that the Democrats will nominate an administration loyalist willing to perpetuate the present southeast Asian foreign policy programs, and that the next administration, Republican or Democratic, will not really be willing or able to tackle mounting problems of urban and black America.

For the city and Democratic officialdom, the haunting feeling is that somehow, in some way, the dissenters may just be able to achieve what the Rockefellers, Percys, and Romneys were unable to do at Miami: win broad public support for nomination of a nonestablishment candidate.

Ironically, there was far less common-

ality of purpose uniting dissenters on the eve of the convention than their public relations representatives were willing to acknowledge.

Many out-of-state student militants and antiwar protesters sought a direct confrontation with authority from the start. They talked of "revolutionary struggle" and a "restructuring" of the political nominating system.

But equally large numbers of dissenters—the apolitical hippies of Chicago's artist, nonconformist "old-town" district, and many college students who come here during a summer school break, sought to effect political change through peaceful demonstrations and public discussion programs.

Talk heard of clash

Now, many observers believe that a full-scale clash may be in the offing between police and dissenters. As of this writing there have been repeated skirmishes. Each intensifying in violence. At first, hippie leaders were arrested for attempted demonstrations without proper permits.

On Sunday night, several hundred police successfully dispersed a crowd of demonstrators that had marched from Lincoln Park to the Michigan Avenue bridge directly across from the Wrigley Building. On Monday night, demonstrators began hurling bricks at police during an unauthorized march.

No one, police or demonstrator, is prepared to say what might come next. Demonstrators insist they'll conduct a gigantic march from midtown Chicago to the amphitheater Wednesday night even if they don't receive a parade permit from the city. Police, on the other hand, insist that the streets won't be turned over to "the mobs."

Walk the streets of Chicago and one quickly senses the tense mood. Hippies, generally passive and dispassionate, are angry, tight-lipped, grim.

'Troubles in the air'

"Trouble's in the air," says Raymond Pershing, a local shopkeeper. "I know most of the local hippies. Yet the faces you see out on the streets here are new. I don't know where they've come from, but they're a far more aggressive and hostile bunch than our people."

"I came out here from New York because I see the utility of this convention so clearly," says one bearded, disheveled young man who declines to identify himself to this reporter. "We've just got to show the American people what a fraud this convention is—and we'll do it—no matter what."

'I just had to come'

"March? Sure I'll march," says Paul Kinas, a highschool junior from Green Lake, Wis., who is sporting a week-old beard and wearing a pair of dilapidated bell-bottom trousers and bright yellow and purple beads around his neck.

"I came here a week ago. I'm supposed



By William Mores

A nonviolent dissenter

A hippie "priest" in Chicago, "Brother Joseph" says, "I'm totally against violence and mob rule. . . . But, like it or not, violence looks real inevitable at this point."

to be attending a church conference, but I just had to come out."

"We're not enthused about marching," pipes in a friend, Jimmy O'Neal, who came here from Philadelphia on his way home to Los Angeles. "I'm a college graduate—political science degree from Oregon State. Served in the military. But when Robert Kennedy died I realized that the nation had suffered a real loss. What's going on out at the amphitheater is a farce. The American people desperately want fresh strong new leadership. Maybe we can help them get it."

Not all the hippie residents approve of the militant drift taken by the protest movement here. "I'm totally against violence and mob rule," says "Brother Joseph," a bearded hippie "priest."

"I'm unsure of the motives of many of these protest leaders. Many of them remind me of imitation Castros. But, like it or not, the violence looks real inevitable at this point," he adds with a shrug.

Democratic platform rejects isolationism

By the Associated Press

Following are excerpts from the Democratic platform:

Foreign policy

The United States must continue to accept its world responsibilities . . . not turn inward and isolate itself from the cares and aspirations of mankind; "Resist the temptation to try to mold the world or any part of it in its own image, or to become the self-appointed policeman of the world;

"Call on other nations to contribute a fair share of effort and resources to world peace and development;

"Honor its treaty obligations;

Defense

"We must maintain a strong and balanced defense establishment adequate to the task of

security and peace. There must be no doubt about our strategic nuclear capability, our capacity to meet limited challenges, and our willingness to act when our vital interests are threatened."

Foreign aid

"Development aid should be coordinated among both donor and recipients."

International development programs for investment should be fully utilized. "We should encourage regional cooperation by the recipients. . . .

"We believe priority attention should be given to agricultural production and population controls. . . .

Law and justice

A "vigorous and sustained campaign against lawlessness," combined with an attack on the

root causes of crime and disorder, and passage and enforcement of effective gun-control legislation.

Taxes

"The goals of our national tax policy must be to distribute the burden of government equitably among our citizens and to promote economic efficiency and stability. . . . We support a minimum income tax for persons of high total income. . . . We also support a reduction of the tax burden on the poor. . . .

Civil rights

The party pledges "to wipe out once and for all the stain of racial and other discrimination from our national life."

Labor relations

"Repeal of the provision permitting states to enact compulsory open-shop laws."

Housing

"We will assist private enterprise to double its volume of home building, to an annual rate of 2.6 million units a year—a 10-year total of 26 million units. . . .

"Rigid enforcement of state and local health and building codes is imperative to alleviate conditions of squalor and despair in deteriorating neighborhoods. . . .

Welfare

Repeal of the freeze on the number of children eligible for dependent aid and the requirement for mothers on welfare to work.

Youth

Lower the voting age to 18, and reform the draft system.

Jobs

Full employment through creation of jobs in the private sector.

Nigerian leader lists concessions

By David Winder
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

London

Chief Anthony Enahoro, head of the federal Nigerian peace delegation, is anxious to prick what he sees as the Biafran propaganda bubble.

For example, he does not accept that the vast majority of Biafrans are facing mass starvation.

"They can't be," he says. "All the [Biafran] troops captured so far have been fighting fit."

He does concede, however, that there are severe shortages of food.

[The Associated Press reports from Washington that the United States has announced a new shipment of 10,000 tons of food for starving Biafrans and is pressing both Nigerian and Biafran officials to agree quickly on ways to get the food through.

[Dr. John Mayer, a Harvard professor and a leader of United States volunteer efforts, said meanwhile hundreds—thousands by some estimates—of Biafrans are starving daily.]

There is doubt in Chief Enahoro's mind that federal Nigeria has made sufficiently significant concessions to end the 14-month-old civil war.

Chief Enahoro has a reputation for being a tough negotiator. But he denies that it is federal intransigence which is obstructing peace efforts.

Exclusive interview given

"We have gone as far as we can but we have been given no shift of opinion [from the Biafrans]," he asserts.

In an exclusive interview, Chief Enahoro, regarded by many observers as the man most likely to lead Africa's most populous state when it returns to civilian rule, cited the concessions federal Nigeria is making:

1. Three months ago federal Nigeria insisted Biafra must get on the air and publicly renounce secession. Now, Nigeria's top negotiator affirms, we have gradually "come around to the view that we will accept anything which in effect means that secession is at an end."

This would be to help the Biafrans save face? he was asked.

"Precisely," he replied. "Nobody requires them to do it in a groveling manner."

2. Instead of treating all Biafrans as outcasts, federal Nigerians would agree to share authority with them in their own area.

Settlement projected

3. If there is a negotiated settlement Lagos would agree not to send troops into Biafra, so that Biafrans would be left on their own.

4. Ibos, the main ethnic group of Biafra, would be entrusted with policing their own areas.

5. Ibos would be accepted into the state government irrespective of loyalty either

to the federal government or to the "rebel side."

6. Military officers from both sides would get together to work out the details of disarming the "rebels."

7. An immediate amnesty would be offered to the general mass of Biafrans involved in the civil war.

On the question of the military leaders: "In regard to this hard core we would be prepared to negotiate."

These federal proposals are intended to erase deep-seated Biafran fears about their reintegration into the federal structure.

Consistent theme seen

Chief Enahoro also refers to what he considers a consistent theme of federal policy during the war: that the federals have not been trying through armed conflict to settle the constitution of a united Nigeria.

"That was a matter which only the representatives of the states and tribes could decide," he said, breaking away to answer an urgent phone call from Lagos, the federal capital.

"There must, of course," he continued, "be a constitutional conference at which the people themselves will decide what degree of association we are to have—whether it's confederation, federation, or a unitary government."

But he is adamant that this "decision for the future" was a question to be decided within the context of a united country.

[Reuters reports that Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, federal Nigerian leader, has predicted his forces will gain complete victory over breakaway Biafra within four weeks.

[General Gowon, interviewed in Lagos Aug. 24, said the final military push had begun against the secessionist territory. The filmed interview was shown Monday on British Broadcasting Corporation television.

[Meanwhile, Biafran roving envoy Nnamdi Azikiwe said Monday, the breakaway territory would fight "to the very bitter end."

[Dr. Azikiwe, a former president of Nigeria, told reporters peace conditions offered by the federal Nigerian Government at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, peace talks would mean "physical extermination and political emasculation" for Biafra.

["Our failure to accept these conditions is basic to our very lives," he argued.]

To allow Biafrans to go it alone is, to this Nigerian diplomat, analogous to what could have happened in the American Civil War had the North and South parted.

Special interest held

"Does anyone pretend that that would have been happier for the states or for the world today if that had happened?" he asked.

This constitutional issue—how to weld 55 million people from some 200 tribes into one nation state—holds special interest for Chief Enahoro.

The reason? In 1956 in colonial Nigeria he proposed a private member's bill calling for the independence of his country.

Looking back over Nigeria's political



Keystone

Chief Anthony Enahoro
Federal Nigeria's top negotiator

problems since then the quiet-spoken former journalist commented:

"I think if we had had more states—which some of us demanded all along—then perhaps we wouldn't be where we are today."

Even now Chief Enahoro feels there is some danger that the 12 states in the federation are not quite enough. Some of these states, he contends, are still too big.

Some doubts entertained

He also entertains some doubts—and this he emphasizes is a purely personal point of view—as to whether a state should be a tribal platform "in the sense of enclosing within its borders almost entirely one tribal group."

Despite present divisions, Chief Enahoro reported that at last month's peace talks in Niamey, Niger, his delegation came away with the distinct impression that "agreement was round the corner."

Elaborating, he said: "Representatives of the rebel side indicated that if they were satisfied with certain guarantees they might give thought to coming back into the country."

What had since changed the picture was France's tacit recognition of Biafra. Thereafter, he noted, "the rebels just wouldn't look back."

He affirms that it is not only moral support that Biafra is receiving from France. He alleges that France has been providing the breakaway state with arms, mercenaries, and economic assistance.

The possibility of reaching a political settlement in the current peace talks at Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, was as a result "somewhat difficult."

But, to the head of Nigeria's peace delegation, it was not for lack of trying on the part of his government.

Wide-open spaces

Australia, almost as large as the contiguous United States, holds only slightly more people than metropolitan New York City.

Ohio bellwether vote nagged by uncertainty

By Ian D. Burman
Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Dayton, Ohio

Talks with voters, in bellwether neighborhoods of Dayton, Ohio, suggest that the Democratic Party may find it difficult to attract independents this year.

Ohio is a logical place for testing Democratic drawing power. The state tends to vote Republican, but victory margins are often narrow. Strong candidates and issues can pull Ohio into the Democratic column. As happened in presidential elections in 1964, 1948, and during the Depression.

But no 1968 breaches showed up during interviews on the weekend before the Democratic National Convention.

Take candidate appeal. So far this year no candidate seems likely to win voter identification as did Presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy. During the Eisenhower years this correspondent remembers one voter saying, "I feel so confident when I hear him speak and think that such a fine person is watching over our country."

And praise for President Kennedy still crops up. A toolmaker in a Dayton suburb wistfully observed, "I thought Kennedy was terrific. I would have voted for him if he'd run ten times."

Views echoed

Then this man echoed the sentiments of many voters interviewed for this series of key-precinct surveys.

"None of the candidates seems very good," he said. "It's going to be a matter of choosing the least evil."

In the Dayton area, two neighborhoods were picked for random interviewing. Each has voted with the state in the last three presidential elections. One is an older city precinct, with lawns well manicured by the older, mostly retired people living there.

The other is in a newer suburban area. It looks more lived in with children playing and keeping parents too busy for much puttering in yards.

A reporter finds some hope among Democratic voters that Sen. Edward M. Kennedy may develop some of the voter attraction his brothers had. But as of now it is Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy's campaign style that is drawing voter notice. Since becoming a national figure Senator McCarthy has won the preference as Democratic nominee of nearly half the Democrats and independents interviewed here and in Massachusetts and New York.

"He sounds level headed, not emotional," said a production supervisor in his late 20's.

But the Senator's low-keyed speaking manner affects voters differently. A salesman commented after turning off his power lawn mower:

"McCarthy seems too sophisticated. He's like a scholar."

As the voters X see it

Opinions about Vice-President Hubert H. Humphrey, a longtime national figure by contrast, tend to be subordinated to feelings about President Johnson.

Those who approve of the President stress, "He [Humphrey] has had more experience as Vice-President."

Those critical of the Johnson administration comment, as did a junior-high-school teacher, "Humphrey's been nothing but a yes-man the last few years."

As for the issues, a dominant concern here as elsewhere is: "Negroes have gone too far. Nobody should be allowed to riot." Dayton is about 20 percent Negro, a little heavier proportion than the United States as a whole. Though rioting and looting broke out last year, the West Dayton ghetto has been quiet this summer.

Domestic issue stressed

Still nearly one out of four 1964-Johnson voters questioned talk of voting for Nixon this year. They cite the law-and-order issue as their reason. The shift is smaller than found in similar spot checks on the East Coast.

No issue emerges yet as strong enough to counter the vote shifting caused by concern over racial outbreaks. Senator McCarthy would pick up some strength from his efforts to get the United States out of Vietnam.

But frustration over the war loses in competition with voter distress over domestic peace.

The economy is a dormant issue in 1968 in the communities checked. Some complaints about higher prices are heard, but most said they were either better off financially than last year or doing as well.

One of a series of spot checks of voter opinions in key swing precincts around the country.

Florence art to tour

By the Associated Press

Florence, Italy

Sixty frescoes that survived the Florence flood of 1966 will be taken on a six-month "thank-you tour" of areas that contributed to art restoration after the disaster. The frescoes will be taken first to New York, then to Amsterdam and London. Technicians peeled the frescoes off the walls of churches and restored them by hand after the floods.

I like to remember

In the last few weeks I have seen three extraordinarily beautiful things.

I came riding Butterfly up the canyon and stopped her suddenly, directly in front of a willow bush. I had glimpsed something in a little yellow meadow ahead of us. For once Butterfly was willing to stand still, perhaps because it was a very warm afternoon. I peered through leaves at a deer as golden as the grass of early June. Somehow she had not heard us, nor had Butterfly seen her.

Usually any deer I happen to see is in a great hurry to get out of my sight. It is seldom that you see a wild creature at ease, going about its business in its usual way. I watched this one as she stepped around, nibbling on weeds, on the dry grass. I was near enough to see her deep eyes, to watch her switch her short tail and stamp her hoofs at flies. Her muzzle and feet were dark, the afternoon sun bronzed her coat.

We notice that the new summer coats of deer are light colored, but this was the most golden I'd seen. Toward fall the deer turn to a woody brown, but there appears to be variation with the individuals. This particular doe was so bright that her best camouflage would be the dry grass of a summer meadow.

And there she was, matching her surroundings, and there I was on Butterfly, a palomino whose coloring was much like the deer's.

I wanted to hold still for an hour, if need be, but Butterfly grew restless. She reached out and snatched a willow leaf.

The slight sound alerted the deer. It did not startle her immediately, but it made her wonder what this was. Inquiringly she took four steps toward us. She held her head high and moved it up and down, searching for a scent, as a horse does when he glimpses something which puzzles him. As she stepped toward us she picked up each hoof slowly and carefully, as if she planned to move without making a sound. Then she stood staring in our direction with one foreleg curved, the hoof not touching the ground. She was not facing us directly. We had a slightly side view of her, and her neck was curved as she peered toward us. I stared, intent upon memorizing everything about her. One ear moved forward and back. Then she tested with the other.

Suddenly Butterfly glimpsed her and her head shot up, her ears rigid with interest. Time is relative, after all, and I can't say how long a moment lasted then. Both animals stood like statues regarding each other. Obviously what puzzled the deer was that we were not clearly seen, the sight of us was screened by willow leaves. We were in sun and shadow, she was in the clear light.

Finally she decided to investigate us no further, but she did not run. She turned and moved softly and slowly across the dry grass. She seemed to tiptoe, to be sneaking away from us. Again she curved each foreleg, put each hoof down in silence.

At the edge of the clearing she flicked her upturned tail, gave a bound and disappeared into the chaparral.

I let Butterfly, still interested, walk on, hoping we could catch sight of the doe again. But we didn't. It is possible that by then she was watching us from a hidden place, wondering why we were invading her territory.

She did not know that she was captured, that she was mine forever.

A few mornings later I looked out of the kitchen window and saw a number of quail trooping toward a watering trough. There were two

cock quail, one mother quail and thirteen baby quail.

Usually there is a puddle by the trough because we forget to turn off the water and it overflows. At the moment there was no puddle; unfortunately we had remembered to close the valve. As quietly as I could, I reached out of the door and turned it on. Soon the water started spilling and the band of quail came to a sudden halt at the sound. The cock quail in the lead blocked the trail and told the family to be quiet for a moment. They waited while the male in the rear of the procession looked carefully in all directions.

Deciding that all was safe, the lead quail marched the group to where the water dripped. Then he moved on to a vantage point and stood guard. All the babies drank, spluttered their wings, splashed drops of water. We could even see their little beady eyes. They made soft sounds of pleasure. Finally their mother thought it would be all right if she also drank and splashed. The cock that had been guarding the rear now had his drink and his bath. Then he traded places with the other cock, who, relieved of guard duty, had his turn at the water.

Again, you can't measure time, but all this drinking and splashing seemed to go on for many minutes. Not until all the children had had their fill did the other ones speak with authority, assemble everybody, and proceed on their way.

Often we hear the cock quail call loudly, "Get back there, get back there!" But now there was no need for this. There were only murmuring sounds, little chuckling noises, soft as the sound of ruffled feathers.

The group walked across our yard, under the elm, crossed the road, disappeared into a ravine. They moved with purpose as if this were their daily routine.

Why hadn't we seen them before?

The third incident involves a domestic animal, but it was equally beautiful.

Late in the day, when shadows were just beginning, we drove up to the Indian reservation to visit a foal. Our Indian friends, Martin and Julia, had sent us word that we must come and see their mare's little filly. She was now several weeks old and we had not been to admire her; somehow we just hadn't got around to it.

Mia, the mare, had taken her daughter and gone to graze on a hill where yellow grass was shining under dark green live oaks. "I'll go get her," Martin said, picked up a rope and started up the trail. Martin delights us because he looks and moves exactly as you imagine an Indian should. He is tall, slim, and lithe as a young man.

"I'm going too," said Audie, his little granddaughter, and went hurrying after him up the trail. Audie loves horses.

As we waited, the light slanted over the dry grass, stretched the shadows, made the oaks have the somber look of trees in old oil paintings. Each oak stood quietly in its place, so exactly and correctly there. No breeze moved, only birds flew and called and sang a little as they do just before night.

We watched the two people and the two animals coming down the hill. The foal, lighter than fawn color, darker than white, scampered ahead, ran back, circled.

The Indian man, the Indian child, mare and foal coming down the hill toward us.

We sat in the grass and the little one touched us gently with her soft muzzle. Her eyes were extra big and dark against her lighter coloring, her legs were delicate as my deer's, her tiny ears pricked with interest.

The child held out a hand and the foal nuzzled it, then lifted her head to touch the little girl's face.

All these things I like to remember.

JUDY VAN DER VEEN



"KUAN YIN": From Liao, 12th century, Sung dynasty

Now nationally recognized is the Honolulu Academy of Arts, where 29 galleries hold both Oriental and Western Art of superlative quality. The seated "Kuan Yin" seen above and the hand-scroll painting below are from that collection.

As the 12th century saw decentralization of art in China, Liao, in the north, developed a deep interest in all art forms. Painting, sculpture and wood-block prints interested even the rulers who set themselves up as princes in each small territory. Some of these men became artists and poets of considerable stature; some, avid collectors. Wood sculpture has not survived in quantity, but the bodhisattva of mercy and compassion, here pictured, shows that the quality of the work was very high. This strongly individual figure sits firmly upright—a vigorous and bold Buddha. A small image of Amida Buddha is worn on the headdress. Drapery is graceful and delicate,

suggesting silk rather than the rigid wood from which it is cut.

Below, "Wild Geese and Reeds," a paper hand-scroll done in ink, was once attributed to Ma Fen, of the Sung dynasty; but now it is generally thought to be from the early Ming period, probably 15th century, by an anonymous master. It has great dash and style. The birds fly about or settle in the water, and even the bamboo appears sharply active. We feel that the artist must have had very definite ideas and the initiative to carry them out. The scroll was the gift of Mrs. Charles M. Cooke Sr., in 1927.

The Honolulu Academy of Arts devotes itself to the education and enrichment of the community, where it offers the use of an education department, a research library, and a professional school for art students. Its Oriental collection is of great interest.

PATRICIA BOYD WILSON

Dios nos concede las peticiones del corazón

[This is a Spanish translation of "God fulfills the heart's desires," appearing on this page]

Traducción del artículo religioso publicado en inglés en esta página (Tres veces al mes aparece una traducción al español)

¿Qué debíamos hacer cuando parece imposible obtener aquello que más deseamos? La Biblia nos aconseja: "Deléitate... en Jehová, y él te concederá las peticiones de tu corazón" (Salmo 37:4).

Dios es el bien infinito, la substancia y el origen de todo bien. Es la Mente y el Amor ilimitados, el único que puede satisfacer todas las necesidades humanas. Por lo tanto, ¿a quién recurrir sino a Dios para que conceda nuestros deseos? En la página 1 de *Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras*, Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, escribe: "El deseo es oración; y nada se puede perder por confiar nuestros deseos a Dios, para que puedan ser modelados y elevados antes de que tomen forma en palabras y en acciones".

Por lo general, deseamos aquello que creemos no tener. En realidad nada nos falta ya que Dios es el bien y es Todo-en-todo. El hombre no

puede carecer porque, de acuerdo con la Ciencia Cristiana, el hombre es una idea espiritual, por siempre íntegra y que refleja el Todo divino. La carencia es inherente a la llamada mente mortal, y un mortal es sólo un falso concepto del hombre, y no una entidad verdadera. Cuando, por medio del sentido espiritual, reconocemos que Dios es Todo y reconocemos también la espiritualidad e integridad del hombre, perdemos todo sentido de carencia y, entonces, no podemos experimentar la.

Aunque de acuerdo con el concepto de tiempo que tiene el mundo, el deseo y la satisfacción parecen estar separados, en realidad son uno. Cuanto más claramente vislumbramos las realidades espirituales del ser, tanto más pronto podremos llenar el vacío entre el deseo justo y su satisfacción en el nivel humano. Cristo Jesús multiplicó una provisión insuficiente, y curó a los enfermos instantáneamente porque reconoció la omnipresencia del bien. Y dijo: "Todo lo que pidieris orando, creed que lo recibiréis, y os vendrá" (Marcos 11:24).

Si nuestros deseos no se ven cumplidos, quizás sea porque nos hemos estado deleitando más en el yo humano que en Dios. Si nuestro deseo primordial es por deleites materiales, entonces nuestro deseo no es justo. Sea cual fuere la necesidad que se manifieste, nuestra verdadera necesidad será siempre obtener más comprensión espiritual. Debido a que Dios es Mente, él nos imparte verdades espirituales y éstas satisfacen la necesidad humana. Por ejemplo, un concepto correcto de salud como plenitud espiritual, elimina la creencia en la enfermedad y trae como resultado la curación.

Quizás nuestros deseos no se ven satisfechos debido a que se basan en el temor, el egoísmo, o el odio. Cuando se la comprende, la infinitud del Amor excluye el temor, la parcialidad, la discriminación y la malicia, y demuestra que el único propósito del Amor y de Su idea es el de bendecir. *Ciencia y Salud* nos dice: "Si trabajáis y oráis con móviles sinceros, vuestro Padre os abrirá el

God fulfills the heart's desires

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

What should we do when we seem unable to attain what we think we most want? The Bible advises us, "Delight thyself... in the Lord; and he shall give thee the desires of thine heart" (Psalm 37:4).

God is infinite good, the substance and source of all good. He is limitless Mind, Love, who alone is able to meet all human needs. Therefore to whom but God can we turn for the fulfillment of our desires? On page 1 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes, "Desire is prayer; and no loss can occur from trusting God with our desires, that they may be moulded and exalted before they take form in words and in deeds."

We generally desire something because we believe we lack it. Actually, God being good and All-in-all, there is no lack. Man cannot experience dearth because, according to Christian Science, he is a spiritual idea, ever complete and reflecting the divine allness. Lack inheres only in mortal life so called, and a mortal is only a false concept of man, not a real entity. When through spiritual sense we recognize God's allness and man's spirituality and completeness, we lose all sense of lack. Then we cannot experience it.

Although in this time world desire and fulfillment often appear separate, they are actually one. The clearer we discern the spiritual facts of being, the quicker here in the human realm we can bridge the gap between right desire and its fulfillment. Christ Jesús multiplied inadequate food supplies and healed the sick instantly through knowledge of the all-presence of good. He said (Mark 11:24), "What things soever ye desire, when ye pray, believe that ye receive them, and ye shall have them."

If our desires are not fulfilled, perhaps we have been delighting ourselves more in self than in God. If our primary desire is for material indulgences, it is not a right one. Our real need, whatever it appears to be, is always for spir-

itual understanding. God being Mind, He imparts to us spiritual truths, which, in turn, fill the human need. The right concept of health as spiritual wholeness, for instance, eliminates belief in disease and results in healing.

Perhaps our desires are not answered because they are based on fear, selfishness, or hatred. The infinitude of Love when understood excludes fear, partiality, discrimination, and malice, demonstrating that the only purpose of Love and Love's idea is to bless. Science and Health assures us (p. 326), "Working and praying with true motives, your Father will open the way." When we bring our goals into accord with divine Love, we receive the desires of our heart. Our longing for a happy home, promotion at work, more education, and better living conditions can be fulfilled when our motives are to bless others and to be of greater service.

The writer had the deep desire to contribute to community betterment through church activities. At first, there seemed little he could do to fulfill his wish, for he lived in an underdeveloped area where this kind of activity was nonexistent. As a student of Christian Science, he had learned to trust God with his desires. He diligently studied citations on the subject of church in Science and Health to gain the spiritual concept of church and church activities. He made sure that his desire was impelled by pure and unselfish motives.

As a result of his trust in God and the spiritualization of his thought, every obstacle to the realization of his desire was removed. He was led to move to an area where he could actively participate in church work.

Trusting God completely with our desires, we shall not be disappointed. He gives us the desires of our heart in ways that fully satisfy us and bring deep joy.

[Elsewhere on the page may be found a translation of this article in Spanish. Three times a month an article on Christian Science appears in a Spanish translation.]

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"WILD GESE AND REEDS": Hand-scroll, anonymous, Chinese, 15th (?) c.

Saigon gloom— prevailing mood

Saigon residents are plainly frightened. They believe another Tet offensive is certain, that allied troops can prevent a main-force assault but cannot contain the Communists already in the city. All want peace—and victory by either side would be welcomed by many.

By Beverly Deepe

Special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Saigon

IT WAS AN APRIL MORNING WHEN word was received here of President Johnson's speech reducing the bombing over North Vietnam, thus setting the stage for the Paris peace talks.

Shortly after the news broke, I stopped in a kitchen to tell a Vietnamese maid that maybe peace would come. She stopped mopping the kitchen floor and her face brightened into the most exquisite expression of joy and hope I had ever seen during my six years in Vietnam.

Her mouth blossomed into a full smile, but her eyes drew tears; her lips moved, but no words came. In her gnarled hands, the mop became a momentary crutch. Finally she muttered in scissored English:

"Fini boom boom — very, very good. I have three brothers, and my husband in the Army."

For a fleeting moment, her face was a political cameo expressing more of the hopes of the Vietnamese people than all the words of government communiqués and official debates could ever do.

This momentous period of hope for peace is a fragment of the mood mosaic of Saigon. Captured Communist documents reveal even more intensive and extensive indoctrination sessions, — an indication perhaps that even "the other side" is having difficulty in squashing the magic of peace among its own troops.

Laborer explains

Yet, in Saigon, these hopes for peace among the people are not great—it is just that they scarcely existed before April. As one Saigon laborer explained recently:

"The little people without much money talk about peace every day. We know there've been more than 10 sessions of talks in Paris and that not one forward step has been made."

"We all watched carefully when President [Nguyen Van] Thieu flew to Honolulu [to meet President Johnson on July 19]. We thought maybe they would do something about peace—but again not one forward step was made. Now we just wait and listen."

He seemed pleased that anyone should have asked his humble, inconsequential viewpoint, yet he was afraid of expressing the true depths of a sentiment which runs counter to current Vietnamese Government policy. But he continued:

"Most of the working people just want peace. They no longer want to be caught in the cross fire between the government and the Communists. They want just one government—it doesn't matter much which one. If the Communists take over, it won't make much difference to the working people. We still have to work hard for a living no matter who is in power. Of course, the people with plenty of money don't want the Communists in power because they'd lose their businesses and their money, and they'd have to go to France to stay alive."

A deeply religious person, the laborer always prayed during ancestral anniversaries and arranged special offerings in his home. Of course, the Communists regarded this as superstition and would not tolerate these practices if they assumed power, he said. But, somehow, even the threat of losing freedom to worship in this traditional manner paled in significance to the day-to-day agonizing uncertainties of the present time.

'Little people' watch

These little people, as well as some of the elite, watch this mutual "fighting while negotiating" stage of the current period. And they clearly anticipate more fighting than negotiating. Their hopes for peace are distinctly overshadowed by the hopelessness and concern over threats of more fighting in Saigon.

In fact, never in the eight-year history of the war has the mood of the Saigon citizenry reached such depths of despair, anguish, and sometime bitterness.

This mood is quite explainable. Not until this year had Saigon itself become a military battleground. Before, it had been an island detached from the bloodbath in the countryside, susceptible to the pressures and repercussions of war without witnessing or feeling war itself.

With the Communist Tet offensive in Jan-



Associated Press Wirephoto

Girl cradles puppy

Ready to be evacuated at any time

uary this year, and the mini-Tet of May, Saigon itself has become a battleground—perhaps the main and final one. This escalation in war misery has increased war weariness and pleas for peace. The agonizing uncertainties of family and personal survival predominate in the thinking of almost all Saigon citizens most of the time. Gloom is a prevailing mood.

Every day now, the Saigon newspapers carry headlines predicting another Communist offensive in the capital. These predictions are made either by Vietnamese or American officials or military commanders, or in the latest case, by President Johnson himself.

The people's expectations of new fighting, however, do not stem solely from the fact that officials have forecast it. Rather their fears of another offensive rest more on the fact that the common Vietnamese man in the street believes the Communists are already in and around Saigon. Hence the eight

allied divisions poised around the capital may well prevent a main-force assault, but they have not alleviated concern that Communists may already be around the town.

No Saigon resident is surprised that he receives a "lecture" from a Chinese waiter while his breakfast is being served in a downtown restaurant. The waiter tells matter of factly about Communist troop movements near the Cambodian border; he tells of a superduper new Communist automatic weapon which can fire 100 rounds at a whack, and he relates his version of the great agony of the war and the desire of "the people" to have the war over—no matter who wins.

Red-sympathizer visits?

If the Communists win he will still have to work, he concludes. Only the rich will be inconvenienced. Clearly, the waiter has "connections with the other side," the Vietnamese concluded while munching his breakfast; clearly, too, the Communists have the political initiative in Saigon—having captured the great appeal of peace by word-of-mouth propaganda.

Likewise, no Vietnamese Army officer is

surprised when "Communist agents" are uncovered in the Vietnamese Army, including several at the High Command. He matter of factly announces that seven or eight were picked up recently. Nor was a Vietnamese airborne officer surprised that the Communists consistently evaded his hard-charging unit on a sweep in Hoc Mon district outside of Saigon.

"The Viet Cong have told their troops not to fight the Vietnamese," he explains. "They are to fight only the Americans."

Even senior Vietnamese officers and government officials are known to be receiving visits from Communist sympathizers.

One senior government official was recently visited by a long-time friend—a friend who had actively supported Prime Minister Tran Van Huong as a candidate during the 1967 presidential election. Now, however, the friend voiced a sermonette in favor of the reportedly pro-Communist Alliance of National, Democratic, and Peace Forces.

Young university students, who in 1964 favored American bombing of North Vietnam, and who, in 1965, actively supported the antigovernment Buddhist monks, now

have turned active advocates of the same pro-Communist alliance. They use the classrooms as conspiracy halls.

Even American officials and officers, without the benefit of knowing the local language, discuss this nebulous Communist presence in the city—or the outward evidences of it. One official cannot forget that during the Tet offensive, he heard the Viet Cong troops loading their mortar tubes under his window—and he suspects they are still in his neighborhood.

A British journalist recalls a similar incident. One visitor from Washington remarked how much closer the American artillery rings now seem to be around the city. In fact, a Vietnamese artillery battery along with two cub tigers are recent additions to the Saigon zoo—right next door to the prime minister's office.

One American officer, who had first served in Vietnam during the dark days of 1964, remarked recently: "The B-52 raids are so close to Saigon I can feel my billet sway from the shock waves."

Preparations taken

Many Vietnamese families have taken all preparations possible to protect themselves against any future fighting in their area. Many senators and assemblymen now sleep in the home of a different friend each night, hoping to evade assassination squads. Others live in the own homes, protected by several government troops and a high wall of concrete around their yards. Since the rocketing attacks in mid-June, many Saigon residents have built sandbagged bunkers in their homes or yards.

One upper-class housewife spent the equivalent of more than \$1,000 for sandbags in her air-conditioned living room.

For quick evacuations, almost every family has packed a small suitcase of the most necessary items: all their legal papers, high-school and college certificates, marriage license, family lists, and individual identity papers.

A few clothes for the children and milk are generally packed, too. Middle-class housewives who before had exclusively worn the silken flowing ao dais now have had tailored the pajama-styled ba-bas of the poorer class so that they will become less conspicuous in a crowd. In many cases, the Saigon beauty shops now are unique gossiping places where housewives swap suggestions on how to keep their families best prepared for the offensive.

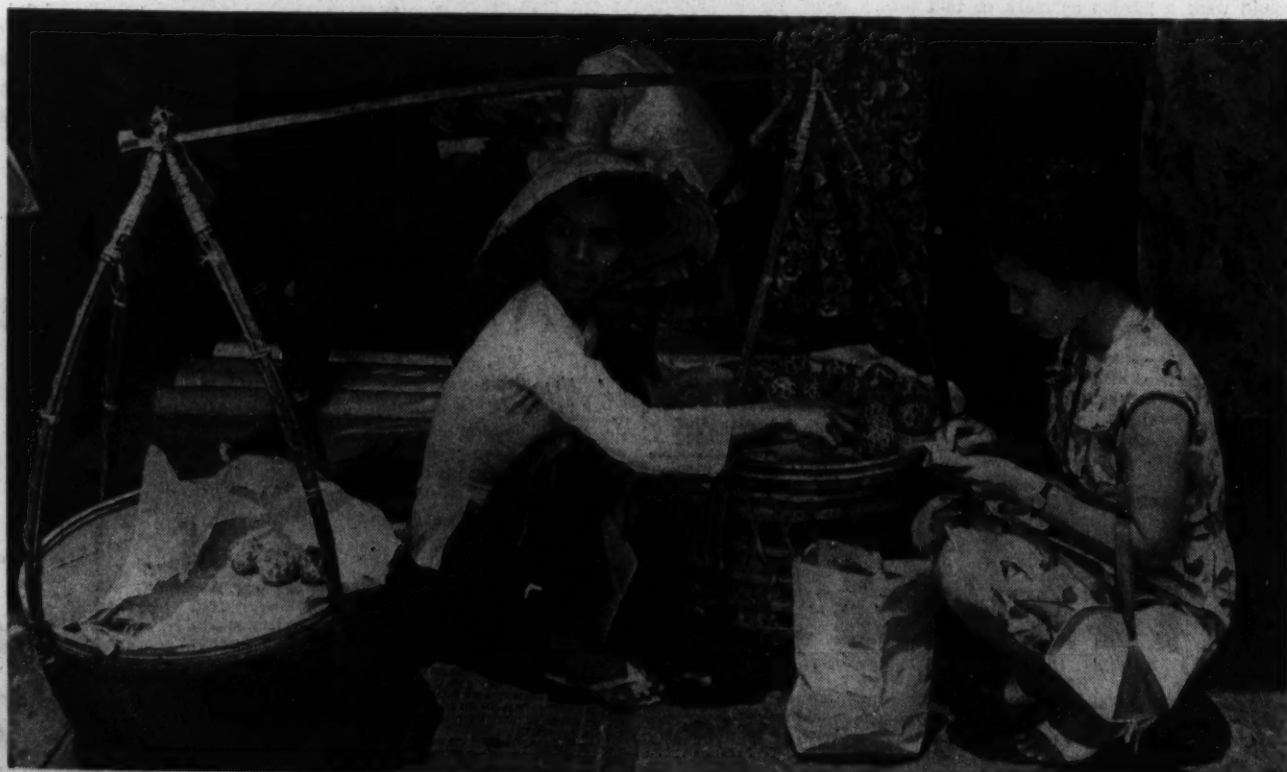
Many families have moved items of special interest—milk for the children or valuable gold leaf—into the homes of several of their closest friends and relatives who live in different sections of the city, on the assumption that at least a portion of their valuables and necessities can be salvaged during any fighting or rocketing.

As one Saigonese housewife explained: "Almost every family has two thoughts. First, we want the whole family to live together or to die together; we don't want some to live, some to die, and some to be wounded. Second, we think that we don't know if we will live or we will die tomorrow, so it is best just to think about today."



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

'The little people talk peace every day'



By Gordon N. Converse, chief photographer

Many suspect Communists are already inside Saigon



By Joanne M. Sonnichsen

Japanese look

Atherton, Calif. estate garden designed by James Ransohoff Jr. features stone torii lantern, Scotch pine in island in dry pond. Japanese iris and pruned junipers add accents. Dichondra lawn lessens the care.

Beauty, serenity, easy care typify Oriental garden

By Evelyn Radcliffe
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

Styles of gardens come and go, as in other fields of art. But the prevailing, almost classic influence here is the Japanese garden. Its beauty, serenity, and easy care make it most desirable to homeowners, from the busy young marrieds to the relaxed retirees.

The open plan of many West Coast homes lends itself particularly well to this scenic form of landscaping. The use of stones in pathways, the use of sand and pebbles, dwarf trees, and streams real or simulated, all create an illusion of space and closeness to nature.

Perhaps the most prevalent idea inspired by Japanese gardens and adapted to the semi-Oriental plan is the koyama, the mound artfully planted with ground cover like festuca glauca (blue fescue), and dotted with dwarf mugho pines or other conifers. Often an Oriental stone lantern is strategically placed beside the mound. The koyama is an excellent way of screening off unattractive areas, or providing privacy from the street.

Arched bridge

The arched bridge, like the one in the Karl Schwarz garden in the Palo Alto hills, near San Francisco, is another asset to the

Japanese focused landscape plan. Knowing use of conifers and native stones, the use of bamboo trim in the fence portray authentic details in the garden. Martha and Karl designed and created. Fortunately already on the property were huge rocks which suggested the Oriental touch the Schwarzes enjoyed.

Among the main elements that give a garden the Japanese look are:

- The incorporation of water and space with stones which indicate a timelessness.
- Many evergreens including dwarf versions, and decorative grasses. The Japanese maple, while deciduous adds a form and gracefulness even without leaves.
- Few flowers, so the upkeep is easy. Rhododendrons, azaleas, and iris are the general exceptions.
- A good balance between space and solids.
- An illusion of space by way of pathways that wind out of sight.

What plants to plant

The most famous example of Oriental landscaping is in the temple garden of Ryoan-ji in Kyoto. It is centuries old and memorable for its stark simplicity. Artistic and symbolic arrangement of stones in meticulously raked white sand, and a tile roofed wall are its only details. There are no trees, shrubs, or flowers to detract from its suggestion of islands in the sea. Few would want a garden as stark as that for

their home, yet its restraint and simplicity are prime characteristics of the art of Japanese gardening.

Some of the plants which help Californians achieve an Oriental air about their gardens include:

- Ground covers: Low growing ajuga mondo grass, dichondra, and baby's tears (helxine soleirolii).
- Trees: The Japanese cut leaf maple (acer palmatum dissectum) probably tops the list, with flowering plum, cherry, crab apple, magnolia, and the ancient ginkgo biloba (maidenhair tree) prevalent.
- Accents: One beautiful pine may be the focal point in a garden with a frame of low evergreens. (When bamboo is used as a background it should be contained to keep it from spreading into the neighbor's yard.) Rocks, anchored to the ground with mosses and rock grasses and carefully placed nandina domestica, prostrata junipers, and graceful Japanese iris help accent the Oriental influence.

California landscape designer James Ransohoff, specializing in gardens with an Oriental look, likes to accent a plan with stone lanterns, like the authentic old pagoda lantern in the Atherton garden he designed.

Mr. Ransohoff, who left a lucrative and successful career in retailing in the San Francisco store which still bears his name to pursue professionally his hobby of landscape design re-designed his own garden

three times before deciding the Japanese garden was the best.

Japanese symbolism

He uses river washed stones for paths, stone Torii lanterns, dry ponds and moss covered field stones while following in modified degree the Japanese earth, man, and sky (heaven) symbolism.

Mr. Ransohoff has an unusual arrangement whereby a complete, workable landscape plan can be had by mail at modest cost, without any consultation. The client makes an inclusive scale plot plan on grid paper, indicates his preference as to style and how much time he wants to spend gardening, along with other detailed information and in a short time he has a plan, including complete instructions for construction of any decks, walls, and header boards included.

Brochures explaining Mr. Ransohoff's plan in more detail may be had on request to Personal Landscape Design Associates, c/o P.O. Box 172, Menlo Park, Calif. 94028.

Needle note

To keep knitting needles neat and easily accessible, point them all in one direction and fasten with rubber band. S. K. H.

Good witch in disguise

By Darren Stone

I am told that in the "olden" days (my grandmother's time) grownups presented a united front to keep the young people in line. Any adult coming across two boys beating up on one (usually smaller) collared at least one of the bullies and gave him a good tongue thrashing.

Perhaps there was a good deal of hypocrisy involved; the pros and cons of adult hypocrisy would no doubt justify several volumes of investigation. The point I am interested in is that young people were given some kind of guidance.

At our local swimming pool a few days ago two kindergartners were engaged in a fierce sand-throwing game. The life-guard on duty was busy flirting with two young girls and the mothers nearby seemed unaware of anything but their own conversation.

Now sand-throwing is irritating, if not dangerous. So I finally went to

Looking homeward

the boys and explained the rules of the pool and the dangers of throwing sand.

The look which the two mothers gave me as they called their boys and moved to another location made me feel that correcting children other than my own was dangerous too!

But this wicked witch has made more than one decision. When other children are in our house, or car, or yard, they are subject to my rules of behavior and, if necessary, to my preaching.

Lester came under the spell last week. He rides to tennis with Roddy (and me), and the boys began discussing games. Lester, in one paragraph of narrative, repeatedly swore, including several "My Gods."

It was too much for me. "Lester," I said, "you are taking the name of the Lord in vain."

"What?" He blinked at me. "Every other sentence

you are taking the name of the Lord in vain. Swearing."

"Yeah? Well, that's the way it goes."

"Not in our car it doesn't. If you want to talk about God we'll be glad to. Otherwise leave His name out of the conversation. Okay?"

I don't know what words he uses in his car, or with his mother. But when he is with us Lester doesn't very often swear any more.



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'He pitches at you from around corners'

By Phil Elderkin

Sports writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston

By 6:30 p.m. the traffic arteries outside Boston's Fenway Park had begun to harden. The Red Sox and the Cleveland Indians, who are going nowhere in the American League pennant race, would somehow play to more than 30,000.

But the laughs right now were all in the Indians' dugout where Cuban outfielder Jose Cardenal was relaying reporter's questions to Horacio Pina, a rookie pitcher who neither speaks nor understands English.

Pina is Mexican, has the buggy-whip motion of Ewell Blackwell, and says he carries only 167 pounds on a 6ft. 4in. frame. Barely a week before, in his first major-league start, he had held Boston's right-handed batters to one-hit in nine innings.

"This boy he not afraid of nobody or nothing," Cardenal explained in his broken, halting English. "I hit against him in spring training and I hit against him in batting practice and he pitch at you from around corners. He strong. He throw mostly side-arm, with big motion. But sometime he throw overhand and his ball difficult to pick up. It jump at you."

Laughs at wall

"Right now I tell him to look at left-field wall, that it only 315 feet from home plate, that he better be careful," Jose continued. "But he don't even care. He say they have parks with shorter walls in Mexican League. He laughs at this wall."

Ask him where he learned to pitch.

"He says Little League," Cardenal replied. "He say three-four managers tell him he got strong arm. He say his father was good pitcher in Mexican League, but that other people were ones who work with him."

What does he throw, Jose?

"He throw everything, but he get most people out with fastball," Cardenal said. "All the time ball move, do something. And he never get tired. He young—only 21. He just as strong in ninth inning as first."

"I wish I could be carefree all the time like him. He pitch same way. He no afraid of home run ball."

Ask him about children—does he have any?

"He say no, but soon," Cardenal replied. "He come from big family—10 children. I think. Pitching not work to him, just fun."

"Once he tell me how he get started—how he make his arm strong. He throw rocks all the time as little kid. He don't hurt nobody. He just throw to see how hard and how far he can."

Pina was 16-11 with Puebla in the Mexican League a year ago. But the thing which

SPORTS

impressed major-league scouts were his strikeout totals—167 in only 214 innings.

"I've seen him twice now and he can pitch," said Carl Yastrzemski, the defending American League batting champion. "Being left-handed, I'm not as conscious of his sidearm motion. But I can see where a lot of right-hand hitters might like to duck him."

Pina wastes little time between pitches. He is a cool, quick operator, who wears out the corners of the plate and so far has had only a minimum of control problems.

Inspires confidence

Despite a long, lean look, Horacio goes considerably more than the 167 pounds he says he weighs. One-ninety or 200 is more like it and he seems to get his whole body behind every pitch.

Cleveland this year is built on pitching—good pitching. Most rookies, even when the doubleheaders begin to pile up, would have trouble getting even an occasional start with the Indians.

But Manager Alvin Dark seems to be as impressed with Pina's potential as he is with the proven abilities of Luis Tiant, Sam McDowell, Sonny Siebert, and Stan Williams, all of whom are in double win figures.

"I think everybody on our ball club have confidence in Horacio," Cardenal said. "I think they like to play behind him because he no fool around. He pitch. He get batter out. We all go home early."

Doby a scout

By the Associated Press

Montreal

Larry Doby, former American League outfielder, was named a scout for the new Montreal baseball expansion team in the National League.

General Manager Jim Fanning of the still unnamed team said that Doby would cover the National League and high minors in preparation for the October baseball draft meeting here.



Associated Press Wirephoto

There it goes

Evans duels familiar rivals

By Cliff Gewecke

Sports correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

At a pre-Olympics "tuneup" track-and-field meet Lee Evans had just lost his first race of the year. Evans, 21, is America's No. 1 hope to win a gold medal in the 400 meters.

He also has been one of the hardcore, outspoken advocates (along with leader Harry Edwards and sprinter Tommie Smith) for a Negro athletes' boycott of the Olympic Games.

As Evans lay on the grass, breathing exhaustedly, a reporter asked if he had a few moments to answer "several questions."

"Yes," said Evans.

Well, then, who would be his chief rivals in the Olympics at Mexico City in October?

"The same guys (who were) in this race tonight," said Evans.

(Chiefly, Larry James, Emmett Taylor, Ron Freeman, Vince Matthews, Wayne Collett, Jim Kemp.)

Instinct is to quit

None from overseas?

"No."

Would he explain what are the ingredients of a great 400-meter (or 440-yard) runner? "Speed, strength, and a whole lot of desire to win," said Evans, still trying to catch his breath.

"You get tired at the 300-yard mark," he added, "and human instinct is to quit. But that point (300 yards) is just where you must go into an all-out sprint for the finish."

In high school, before switching to the

quarter-mile, Evans had been a half-miler (880 yards). He also has sprinted in the 220- and 100-yard races.

What, Evans was asked, is the difference between quarter-mile and half-mile tiredness?

"The 440 leaves you (right after the race) with a deep pain—right in the stomach and the gluteus maximus [buttocks]," Evans said.

"The half-mile is just tiredness—no pain. In the sprint races—the 100 and 220—all you do is get winded."

Evans breathed deeply, looked seriously at the reporter.

Blazing stretch run

"Everybody hates to run the quarter-mile," he said. "If you can be the best in a shorter distance [the sprints], then why run twice the distance?"

Could that be why Tommie Smith [the world record-holder at 400 meters and 440 yards, as well as at 200 meters and 220 yards] shuns the 400 in favor of the 200?

"I'm pretty sure that's the reason," Lee said.

Evans, whose times of 44.9 seconds (400 meters) and 45.0 (440 yards) rank second to Smith's, is best-known for his blazing stretch run. Did he have a comment about it?

"Actually, I'm going just about top speed the entire race," he said. "But it's a relaxed top speed. I relax at top speed, then [at 300 yards] I go into my kick."

His future plans?

"Between now and the 1972 Olympics I'd like to move up to the 800 meters," he said, breathing more calmly. "And then, if I succeed, I might even think of trying the 1,500."

"I'm only 21, and I figure I can still run

in two more Olympics. Look at the others. Otis [Davis, the 1960 400 meters Olympic champion] was 28 when he won. And Mike Larrabee [1964 400-meters champion] was 30."

"That is," Evans smiled, "if I decide to run that long."

Pro football beckons

What would stop his running?

"I'm going to play football at San Jose State this [his senior] year," Evans said. "If I do well, maybe I can sign a pro contract."

Is he big enough? And where would he play?

"I'm 5ft. 11in. and weigh 175 pounds," Evans said. "I'd play flanker [on offense] and defensive back."

"Pro football," he emphasized, "is definitely my choice if I get the chance to sign."

Evans has run a 9.6 100 yards, a 20.7 200 meters, a 1:51 half-mile. He has been on four world record relay teams. He was Pan American Games champion at 400 meters in 1967. And he has been National AAU kingpin for three years.

How has his life the past few months been affected by his position of backing the boycott?

"I learned a lot," Evans said. "Especially how people react to you if you don't agree with their point of view."

How do they react?

"Negatively," Evans sighed.

What about the boycott. Will there yet be one?

"It's still on!"

The boycott is still on, yet he (Evans) is going to Mexico City?

"I won't say either way," Evans smiled, then got up and trotted away.

Moore No. 1 U.S. pentathlon

By the Associated Press

San Antonio, Texas

Major Jim Moore, 33, Erie, Pa., won the 1968 U.S. Modern Pentathlon National Championships and will head up the Olympic team that competes at Mexico City in October.

Moore, holder of two previous U.S. titles, placed second in the final event of the week-long competition, the 4,000 meter cross-country run. He had a time of 14m. 14.4s. and 1,963 points for a total after 10 events of 9,760.33.

Capt. Tom Lough, 26, Elkton, Va., a graduate of West Point, finished second after taking seventh in the run. Lough had a total score of 9,969.10 for the 10 events.

Jim Kerr, 26, Wukesh, Wis., was third with a total of 9,619.70.

Alternate on the Olympic team of Moore, Lough, and Kerr will be Paul K. Pesthy, 30, San Antonio, a four-time U.S. national fencing champion. Pesthy finished fifth in the cross-country run with a time of 14:00.4.

Two additional alternates, selected to accompany the team to high altitude training will be Dr. Bob Beck, San Antonio, who finished in fifth place and Charles L. Richards, 23, Tacoma, Wash., who was sixth.

Black leaders report Chicago tension

By Merelice Kundrat

Staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

With elaborate security measures being taken here at convention city, members of Chicago's black community are viewing pro-

ceedings with feelings that range from cynical humor to intense concern.

Despite press reports, rumors, and conjectures about planned demonstrations by blacks, most black leaders have been trying to go about "business as usual" according to several sources here.

They say their efforts are hampered, how-

ever, by the extraordinary show of police and military presence.

The Rev. Calvin Morris—associate director of Operation Breadbasket, a Southern Christian Leadership Conference project—explains: "What we are feeling is that we are living in an armed camp. And the soldiers have come not to protect us but to contain us."

Consequently, Reverend Morris says, he feels increased "tension in the air" which he charges is more likely than anything else to precipitate problems.

Apprehension reported

Edwin D. Berry, executive director of the Chicago Urban League, agrees: "We have more tension and uneasiness now because of all the police and soldiers around here. The show of force has made a lot of people apprehensive."

It is not just the convention, points out Mr. Berry, that makes Chicago's two ghettos volatile. He stresses that both the West Side and South Side ghettos are "bereft"; suffer "social pathology and unfair treatment"; and are "filled with frustration, desolation, and anger."

"This is regular," he continues. "It goes on all the time. So it's volatile—with or without a convention."

Still, Mr. Berry maintains, an outbreak would be precipitated only by an "incident." And that incident, he asserts, is not going to be provided by convention plans of any local black group.

No planned activities

Similarly, Chester Robinson—executive director of the West Side Organization for Full Employment—says, "We have no planned activities at all." Even so, he points out, "We have been watched both day and night."

Mr. Robinson views the constant police surveillance as "sort of a humorous thing," although he describes a resultant "mood of apprehension."

As for the convention itself, he observes: "We don't care what happens" and asks, "Why should we? It doesn't have any bearing on us."

Keynoter Inouye urges rejection of violent protest

Compiled from Associated Press and Reuters dispatches

Chicago

Hawaiian Sen. Daniel K. Inouye keynoted the Democratic presidential nominating convention with an appeal for a rejection of violence as a means of protest. The following are excerpts from that speech:

"We are still embarked on the longest unbroken journey of economic growth and prosperity in our history. Yet we are torn by dissension, and disrespect for our institutions and leaders is rife across the land."

"As an American whose ancestors came from Japan, I have become accustomed to a question most recently asked by a prominent businessman concerned about the threat of riots in the cities and the resultant loss in life and property: 'Tell me why can't the Negro be like you?'"

"First because my skin is yellow—it is not black. In this country the color of my skin does not ignite prejudices which have smoldered for generations."

"Second, although my grandfather came to this country in poverty, he came without shackles, as a free man enjoying certain constitutional rights under the American flag."

"Unlike those of my ancestry, the Negro's unemployment rate is triple the national average. The mortality rate of his children is more than twice that of white children."

"Is it any wonder that the Negro questions whether his place in our country's white history books will be any less forgotten than were the contributions of his ancestors?"

"The true dimension of the challenge facing us is a loss of faith. . . I mean a loss of faith in our country, its purposes and insti-

tutions. I mean a retreat from the responsibilities of citizenship. . . Too many Americans have drifted into the use of power for purely destructive purposes."

The consequences of a retreat from responsibility is anarchy—a state in which each individual demands instant compliance with his own desires, he added.

"From there it is but a short step to the assumption by each individual of the right to decide which of his neighbors shall live and which shall not. So accelerates the sickening violence which has already cost us John F. Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr., and Robert F. Kennedy."

"So let us reject violence as a means of protest, and let us reject those who preach violence. Let us not tempt those who would hide the evil face of racism behind the mask of law and order. . ."

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Agency strives to curb unemployment, inflation

By Philip W. McKinsey
Special correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

An obscure government agency which doesn't fit into the organization chart has undertaken a big job: to find ways to help keep unemployment low and inflation in check.

It is the Cabinet committee on price stability, established by President Johnson in January but only just now getting under way. The committee was formed to analyze wage and price movement in specific industries, to look for economic bottlenecks which drive wages and prices up, and to study the impact of government activity—such as procurement—on wages and prices generally.

The franchise of the Cabinet committee runs to micro economics; that is, the focusing on specific industries or sectors of the economy. This contrasts with the Council of Economic Advisers where broad policies are formulated and big national economic issues considered—or macro economics.

The committee, indeed, is something of a unique creature in government because it will concern itself with micro-economic policies and be unattached and able to roam freely, unlike economic units within specific agencies.

Lower curve sought

"Our job is to lower the Phillips curve," says Dr. Willard F. Mueller, former chief economist of the Federal Trade Commission and now executive director of the Cabinet committee. This is a bit of economic jargon, but what it means is that the committee will look for ways to keep unemployment low—a vital factor in a booming economy—without having prices shoot through the roof.

The Phillips curve is an economic concept which holds there is a direct relationship between unemployment and inflation. As unemployment goes down, this theory holds, prices shoot up. The reverse applies, too: the only way to stop inflation is to increase unemployment, according to the theory.

This theory is not unanimously accepted by economists but nevertheless it is Dr. Mueller's concept of the committee's work to find ways to circumvent it. In a sense, he and his staff of half a dozen economists will pick up where broad economic policies formulated by other government agencies leave off.

Wages, prices studied

The most eye-catching area where the committee is concerning itself now is its work on something to follow the now-defunct wage-price guidelines. Dr. Mueller and his staff are holding a series of private meetings with labor, business, and academic people, searching for ideas on wage-price policy.

By the end of the year Dr. Mueller hopes to have a report ready which will, at most, make recommendations about where the government should go on wages and prices or, at the least, spell out some alternatives for new wage-price policy.

Aside from this, the most far-reaching inquiry under way by the committee concerns the construction industry. The theme here is that if the government could encourage builders and their customers to swing more construction work into the traditionally lax winter months, this in itself would relieve some of the upward push on wages and costs in building.

Under discussion for some months is an executive order from the White House which

BUSINESS

would require government agencies to consider this "seasonality" factor when they contract for construction work.

Dr. Mueller also wants to increase dissemination of new building techniques which he believes make winter construction much more feasible than it was a few years back. Other areas where the committee is working:

- Government procurement. There is a suspicion that government does not take sufficiently into account the impact that its procurement policies have on private industry. A large government order for lumber, for example, can drive up the market cost for lumber generally.

- "We have not been measuring all the costs of government procurement," says Dr. Mueller. "We know the direct cost but not the indirect costs."

- Medical services. It's fairly obvious that the costs of health care are soaring but the committee feels that nobody has studied, or understands, the impact of such major new government programs as medicare and medicaid on this fact. Is there a relation between demand prompted by these programs and the doctor shortage? How about other medical personnel; are they being adequately trained?

- Trade. There have been many innovations in world trade in recent years, not least of which is the "Kennedy round." New trade policies obviously have had an impact on domestic industry. But what is the impact? Where does it appear? How have changing trade patterns affected wages and prices?

First move by U.S.

It is easy to overstate the importance of a new, small government agency, of course, especially one which is looking at long-range problems. Even if the committee is spectacularly successful in its mission it will take a long time for the results to be known. Economic historians will have to hand out the gold stars. It is impossible to foresee, too, what a new administration would do with it.

But the approach itself is important because, in an organizational sense, the Cabinet committee represents the first move of the United States to confront the dilemma of unemployment-inflation.

But Washington economists agree that the attempt embodied in the Cabinet committee is at least worth a try.

Official committee members are the Secretaries of Labor, Commerce, and Treasury, Charles J. Zwick, director of the Bureau of the Budget, and Arthur M. Okun, who coordinates the committee's work as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Sitting in for these department heads, though, are deputies who do the day-to-day work of the committee. They are William Chartener, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs; Peter A. Lewis, Assistant Director of the Budget Bureau; Philip Arnow, director of the Labor Department Office of Policy Planning and Research; Robert A. Wallace, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and Merton J. Peck of the Council of Economic Advisers.

Capitol steps just 48 hours before he formally announced his presidential candidacy.

Obviously enjoying the moment he recalled that critics said "Georgia would go to pot—P-O-T" if he were elected governor. Instead, he said proudly, it "has gone to top—T-O-P." No one missed the implication that its Governor had a lot to do with the industrial performance.

Yet many critics chuckle at the implication. They point to recent industrial growth in the Southeast—particularly Atlanta; note that Atlanta is the financial and distributive hub of the Southeast; note the product market available in the region; and insist that for these reasons the growth would have occurred regardless of who was governor.

Raid on night spots

Throughout the Maddox tenancy of the Governor's Mansion the issue that has seen most headlines is not industrial development. Rather it is whether night spots in the city of Atlanta could legally continue to serve alcoholic beverages between midnight and 2 a.m. Sunday.

For years they had been served during these two hours Sunday morning in Atlanta but early in the Maddox reign as Governor someone discovered a law that made it illegal to serve during those two hours.

Armed with this information the Governor made frequent pronouncements on the subject.

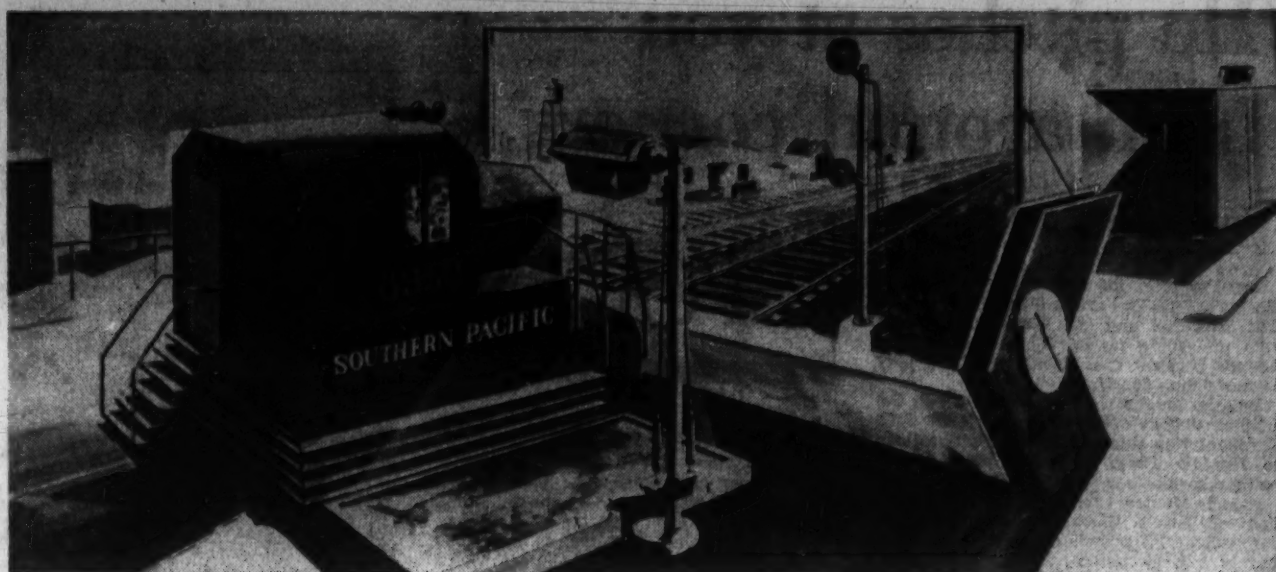
Law-enforcement officers rode forth against night spots, and months of intermittent court battles were held. The latest ruling was interpreted as permitting service during those hours after all.

On the issue of education he stoutly insisted on finding funds to give the state's teachers a \$700 raise this past year, and one of more than \$500 this coming year.

But he vigorously and flamboyantly opposes federal guidelines that require integration as he was opposed to the integrating of his fried-chicken restaurant.

This spring he gave an example. It came after the Supreme Cou. of the United States ruled that unless freedom of choice plans really provide integration, school districts must use better plans like rezoning.

In protest Georgia's Governor marched onto the state Capitol lawn carrying a copy



Drive-in for engineers

The engineer mounts the steps to his cab, the lights dim, and he imagines himself hurtling down the track projected on the screen. It is Southern Pacific's new way of training locomotive engineers. Conductron Corporation, a subsidiary of McDonnell Douglas, will build the \$1 million simulator, first of its kind for the railroad industry.

Safety chief says states drag heels

By Al Fleming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Perhaps the most sought-after subject of interviews at Chrysler Corporation's 1969-model preview in Atlanta last week was Roy Haeusler, the company's chief engineer of automotive safety.

Many assert he is the most informed man in Detroit on car safety. His opinions are valued by those in the auto industry and government.

Does Mr. Haeusler think the addition of various safety items as standard equipment in cars will reduce the annual total of traffic fatalities which currently runs more than 50,000?

"I don't think the annual total will decline," he says, "but the fatalities will decrease as a percentage of miles driven in the United States. The fact that there are more and more drivers traveling more and more miles each year would make it difficult to get below the 50,000 figure."

Mr. Haeusler says the auto industry and

S&L July not bad

By the Associated Press

Chicago

The \$585-million decline in savings deposits at the nation's savings and loan associations during July was much less than anticipated, according to the United States Savings and Loan League.

The trade organization said the results, when viewed on a seasonally adjusted basis, represented an improvement over the trend of the earlier months this year.

The organization said July consistently had been the poorest month for savings growth at savings and loan associations. It said this happened because the crediting of semi-annual dividends in June always is followed by a rise in withdrawals in July.

of the United States Constitution draped in black crepe and proceeded to lower a flag to half staff.

He proclaimed the decision to be in favor of "the demands of the Communist Party."

He predicted it would result in "more assaults, rapes, burnings, deaths, and violence in our public schools."

Interesting quotes

Many Negroes were concerned that his election might mean the onset of repressive measures against Negroes in general. This has not happened, though many insist a governor more kindly disposed toward civil rights and integration could have made more sizable contributions toward aiding Negroes.

Nevertheless, Governor Maddox has appointed several Negroes to local draft boards and has not blocked the hiring of Negro secretaries by several state agencies. According to a member of the board of the antipoverty agency the Governor has neither delayed nor rejected a single antipoverty project—which largely aid Negroes—although he has the power to do so.

Other Maddox comments indicate his views:

- On arsonists: "Anyone caught with a Molotov cocktail 'should be forced to drink it.' [They are made of gasoline.]

- On civil disobedience: "There is no cause so right or righteous as to justify failure or refusal to obey the law or to warrant indulgence in civil disobedience or picking and choosing among the laws [which] one will and will not obey."

- On law and order: "Law-enforcement officials must be supported and given the authority to protect themselves and us. Our streets must be made safe again."

- On the United Nations: "It has become 'the voice of Communist propaganda.'"

- On the John Birch Society: "As far as I know I don't" consider it an extremist group.

- On Vietnam: "As that great American, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, said, 'There is no substitute for victory.'"

- On reasons why the United States is in Vietnam: "One is that 'we have helped to feed, clothe, house, encourage, yes and strengthened and financed communism through much of America and much of the world.'"

Motor beat

the vehicle are far ahead of everyone else in auto safety programs. "The auto industry has been working hard on safety," he points out, "while state governments in most cases have been merely talking about it. Our cars are becoming safer while the states are dragging their heels on such things as compulsory motor vehicle inspection, driver education and licensing, accident records, accident aid to the injured, and motorcycle control."

Promotion effort urged

The Chrysler Corporation safety engineer also asserts it would be in the best interest of insurance companies to actively promote the use of auto-safety items such as shoulder harnesses and head restraints. "So far they have been concentrating on supporting things like better licensing laws, which is good. But I'd like to see them send pamphlets and materials to their policyholders, urging them to use the safety equipment in their cars. Getting people to use safety belts, shoulder harnesses, and head restraints is a major problem."

Mr. Haeusler also criticizes "those who have set themselves up as proponents of traffic safety — police and legislators, for example," for not setting the pace in the use of auto-safety products. "I think it is shameful we don't have more example setting by some of these authorities who loudly proclaimed the need for standard safety equipment in cars. They ought to be publicizing the fact that they use, and believe the public should use, every safety component available to them," he says.

Jobs in jeopardy

Does Mr. Haeusler believe a Republican administration in Washington would bring about any changes in government attitude toward Detroit? He makes no predictions, but points out a new regime probably would mean some personnel changes at top safety posts in Washington.

Jobs of William Haddon Jr., director of the National Highway Safety Bureau, and Robert Brenner, deputy director, are in particular jeopardy, since their jobs are by political appointment. They were selected

by President Johnson when the department was established as a result of the auto-safety furor of the mid-1960's.

"It would be a shame if these men did not retain their positions," says Mr. Haeusler. "They are highly competent technically and know the auto-safety field as very few people do. But they are political appointees and would be unprotected if a new administration takes office next year. I know they are quite conscious and aware of this."

What does Mr. Haeusler see for the future of auto safety? "My goals as a safety engineer are the same today as they were in the 1950's," he says, listing them as:

- Improving visibility in cars.
- Improving communication or signaling between driver and driver, and driver and pedestrian.
- Improving vehicle responsiveness to the driver.
- Easier control of vehicle by the driver.
- Reduction of abrupt, unpredictable failure of components which could lead to accidents, such as tire blowouts.
- Reduction of injuries when accidents occur.

Hazards attacked

He says recently another goal has been added, that of reducing hazards after accidents, such as fires caused by bursting gasoline tanks.

Recently there has been speculation that emphasis on safety may lead to elimination of softtop convertibles, but Mr. Haeusler says this is not probable. "Convertibles are here to stay," he says. "The talk about convertibles centers on what some say are their danger in rollover accidents. But few people are injured in rollovers, unless they are tossed out of the car. Furthermore, less than 18 percent of all injury-producing accidents involve any degree of vehicle rollover."

"I believe banning convertibles would be like banning skiing because there are skiing injuries. I believe, and so does Dr. Haddon, that you must look for a way to minimize auto injuries without taking the fun out of driving."

How about people wearing helmets while driving cars? "I have worn a helmet while driving and find it personally feasible," says Mr. Haeusler. "I think it is a good idea. I don't think there will ever be a government standard requiring the use of helmets by motorists, however. You can't legislate the individual, you can't make him wear a helmet or shoulder harness, or use a head restraint."

Maddox rouses strong reactions

By Robert P. Hey

Staff correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Atlanta

Mention the name Lester Maddox in Georgia, and you'll get a strong reaction. It may be pro, it may be con. But it won't be neutral.

To much of the nation the Georgia Governor's name conjures up the image of a pistol-brandishing segregationist who closed his restaurant rather than integrate it and the vision of a man running for the Democratic presidential nomination with little chance of getting it.

Georgians, however, also judge him from his record and pronouncements over the last year and a half as Governor. And on these bases his support has waned considerably.

In the cryptic words of a wizened parking lot attendant: "Yup, I voted for him in '66. [pause] Figure it was one of my last big mistakes."

Supporters say he is forthright, scrupulously honest, sincerely interested in the problems of "the little man," has aided education and attracted industry, and says "what the people want to hear."

Critics charge that under his leadership state government has drifted, that he is embarrassingly right wing, and that rather than set overall state policy he meddles in comparatively minor problems that aren't his business.

Industrial growth applauded

Probably the accomplishment the Governor is proudest of is his state's industrial growth during fiscal 1968 (July 1, 1967, through June 30, 1968). With great fanfare he had a sign perhaps 50 by 50 feet erected in front of the state capital, blocking the main entrance, to display the figures.

The sign showed that during fiscal 1968 private industry committed \$625 million to build new plants and factory additions in Georgia and to equip them. Comparable figures were \$138 million in fiscal '61, \$316 million in '66, and \$278 million in '67.

Out-of-session legislators were summoned from across the state, and state employees released from nearby offices to hear Governor Maddox trumpet the figures from the

Amex chief hits commission shift

By the Associated Press

Washington

The president of the American Stock Exchange says elimination of minimum commissions would so weaken the exchange's self-policing function that government regulation would have to be substituted.

Ralph S. Saul testified Aug. 26 at the Securities and Exchange Commission inquiry.

Like the president of the New York Stock Exchange, Robert J. Haack, who testified last week, Mr. Saul told the SEC fixed-minimum commissions are the most important incentive securities firms have for maintaining exchange membership and sharing the costs of the regulatory apparatus.

"Why submit to exchange surveillance, to disciplinary procedures, to capital requirements, to restrictions on trading and to a book of rules and regulations covering virtually every phase of the business?" Mr. Saul asked.

"Erosion of membership would follow the end of minimum commissions," he said, "and the market itself would deteriorate as the volume of orders was reduced. It would become increasingly difficult to maintain the liquidity and continuity that are among the market's unique characteristics."

Concerning self-regulation, Mr. Saul pointed out that special counsel recently had completed a year-long study for the exchange into reports that a small number of stocks traded on the exchange were allegedly being manipulated. Their recommendations, Mr. Saul said, indicate several ways in which the exchange intends to expand its self-regulatory role.

Neckties still going strong

By the Associated Press

New York

Americans will spend more than half a billion dollars for some 285 million neckties by the end of this year, according to the Men's Tie Foundation. The foundation said that 270 million neckties were sold for \$410 million in 1967.

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Photos by Norman Mothney, staff photographer

Ancient lotus

This ancient lotus is estimated by the Carbon-14 process of dating to be 1,000 years old. It is possible for the seed of a lotus to live indefinitely if the seed coat is not scratched.

FAMILY FEATURES

Phone call from Albert

By Joseph N. Bell

Corona del Mar, Calif.

He phoned us from the embarkation center in Oakland, Calif., quite unexpectedly. There was a slight quaver in the familiar Indiana nasal twang that I'd not heard before. We knew he was in the Army, but we had no idea where or what he was about. And as long as we didn't know, we didn't have to think about it. Until he called.

It was a station-to-station call, and our daughter answered, since the phone is usually for her, anyway. Her eyes grew very wide, and she motioned my wife and me wordlessly to the two extension phones. A moment of panic that something was amiss with our other scattered children dissipated as we heard the voice on the other end.

"This is Albert," he said, and stopped. Albert lives near our summer lake cottage in Indiana. He has played softball with us and hung out in our front driveway and raced his bicycle and then his car around our circle and dated our girls and scuffed about our kitchen, wanting to talk and not knowing quite what to say for 10 years. Once, after such a fit of scuffling, he told me that—in a burst of unprecedented candor—he'd admitted to his English class that he knew the author of a magazine article being studied. They scoffed at him. Would I, he asked timidously, appear in the classroom and vindicate him. I did, and he enjoyed a brief but wonderfully satisfactory moment of triumph.

His brother was studying engineering at Purdue, and it was assumed in his family that Albert had no interest in intellectual pursuits beyond high school, and so he didn't. When he finished high school, he found a job—as he had always found jobs throughout his school days—worked hard at it, and gave what he could to his widowed mother. When he became 19, he was drafted. It was just as simple as that.

Now, he was 19½ and in an embarkation center in Oakland, awaiting shipment to a place called Vietnam—this boy who had never been to Kentucky or northern Michigan. And he was lonely and a little scared and uncertain and he had our phone number and we lived in California which must be close by. And so he called.

We asked him to get on a plane and come visit us and told him how. He said he would investigate and call back. A few hours later, he did.

"I can't come," he told us. "We have to leave for Vietnam tomorrow morning and

A verse for today...

But ye, brethren, be not weary in well doing.—II THESS. 3:13

they won't let me visit you. It's too far."

We told him we were sorry, which we were, and that we would make up for it when he came back. We said we would really show him southern California then. He said that would be nice, and suddenly none of us had any more words.

What do you say? Go get 'em, Albert, when you don't feel this and neither does he? Be careful, Albert, when you don't want to talk about the dangers that await him? God bless you, Albert, when you feel it welling up inside but you don't want to be solemn? Why, Albert?—when it is the question that pounds in your head but you can't say it because at this moment he is asking the same question of himself and finding no more satisfactory answer than you.

And so you ask what sort of outfit he's in—and then you find it's a rifle company. And you talk about the old ball games and how you will really show him around your piece of California when...

You're repeating yourself and so is he and you both know it, but he can't bring himself to terminate the conversation and you won't. So there are long, anguished silences until, as gently as you can, you end it. Albert—until then unable to cut this last tie with his real world—knows what you are about and finally bows to it. He promises to write, accepts your good wishes—delivered with a slight quaver—and there is a soft click.

You stare at the phone, thinking a little incongruously of the day Albert shied his ball glove at a power pole trying to knock down a ball stuck there, then shinned up the pole and pushed it loose amid a tangle of hot power lines and shouted warnings.

Then you vow, indeed, to make his homecoming memorable—and you don't think about it any more, because that's the only way you can go back to business as usual.

Sundial column

Peace River, Alta.

Every motorist is an honorable sort, believes Mayor E. R. Whitney of Peace River, 230 miles northwest of Edmonton, Alberta's capital. So why put time clocks on the town's newly-installed parking meters? Police are not even going to check on parkers.

The mayor insists all of his friends are honest, and people he doesn't know must be the same. The public should be trusted. If a motorist has parked overtime he's expected to deposit another dime before he drives off. And he will, Mayor Whitney believes, without being admonished. "I'm positive," he stated publicly, "that the citizens of Peace River, and visitors to Peace River, are honest enough that it will never become necessary for us to put time clocks on our meters." T. B.



Retiring blossoms

These three blossoms, "Mrs. Hitchcock" water lilies, are closed for the heat of the day at Kenilworth Gardens.

Dialogue with youth.

By Erwin D. Canham
Editor in chief of
The Christian Science Monitor

Reader: I am concerned about the "spiritual blight" that exists not only in our ghettos, but in our nation as a whole. In day-to-day activity, we seem to have forgotten God. God is very much alive and very much involved with our affairs.

The question is not, "Is God Alive?" The question is, "Are we alive to God?" And we are alive to God when we pray to Him—and mean it; or when we love those around us—and mean it; or when we read the Bible—and mean it.

Only when we become alive to our common Father—who loves us—can we truly become alive to our black and white brothers—whom we should love.

Our nation needs not merely urban renewal, but spiritual renewal.

Tom D.,
Washington, D.C.

E. D. C.: Tom has made an eloquent and terse appeal. It is inspiring and encouraging to receive so straightforward a letter. There are many who will agree with him. We can all set about spiritual renewal, each in his individual way.

Quotation for today

Doubt is a great distorting glass—the difficulties of life decrease the moment they are faced.

—WARWICK DEEPIING



Refuge

Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens in Washington encompasses 44 ponds and a network of grass-covered paths. It's a haven for birds and frogs, as well as flowers.

A place for nature buffs

By Diane T. Lansing

Washington

Set in luxuriant contrast to the surrounding urban sprawl, the Kenilworth Aquatic Gardens is one of the most serenely spectacular sights in this city. Yet few people—even among Washingtonians—have ever heard of this park. The 11 acres of flower-filled ponds at Kenilworth, which is administered by the National Park Service, are seen by only a handful of the millions of tourists that visit the nation's capital each year.

The wide variety of plants at Kenilworth would hardly be found in any naturally occurring marshland. The botanical collection comes from around the world—with a resulting emphasis on the unusual and the unexpected.

Fortunately the park avoids the appearance of a meticulously manicured showcase. The only really "man-made" aspect is the network of grass-covered paths that encircle the 44 ponds. The plants are allowed to grow freely, being clipped only enough to keep them from overrunning the paths. This way the park retains an inviting, natural look.

The park offers a constantly changing setting. The pools vary in shape and size, ranging from about 5 to 40 feet in diameter, and each contains a different grouping of

plants. Big clusters of American hardy lilies so fill one pond that the leaves curl up out of the water for lack of room. Tropical lilies dominate another pool. These delicate flowers are much more sparsely planted, dotting the water with touches of white, lavender, bluish pink, and a rich, deep rose (the last, a Kenilworth Comet, was developed at these gardens). In yet another pond Egyptian lotuses, some nearly 6 feet tall and topped with bright pink flowers, give the appearance of a miniature forest.

Youngsters are just as enthusiastic as the adults. I made a gallant effort to keep up with a group of 15 Cub Scouts on their tour of the park early one morning. Fortunately, Elizabeth Atkinson, our guide, was a veteran at squiring energetic adventurers through the gardens.

"How deep's the water?" asked one seven-year-old.

"Oh, two, maybe three feet," she answered.

Fifteen young boys with visions of a quick dip began to look longingly at the cool, dark pools.

"You know what's under the water?" the guide asked.

"Mud?" suggested one freckled red-head. "Muck," she replied. "About two feet of it. And it's a quicksand kind of muck. If you stand on it very long you just sink."

The pools somehow lost their immediate appeal. But such minor setbacks were quickly forgotten in the eager search for the wild-life which abounds in the park. Nothing brought the group running faster than the cry of, "Hey! I found a frog!"

Those who had trouble locating the frogs, turtles, and fish just used a little imagination.

"Look! There's an alligator!" yelled one boy, pointing to a log.

"And here's a giant turtle!" shouted another. Well, it was only a rock. One of the boys was visibly crestfallen to learn there were no man-eating piranhas in the pools.

The scouts were just as fascinated by much of the plant life. They listened wide-eyed to the guide's descriptions of such plants as the arrow wood, a shrub whose branches were used by Indians for making arrows, and the Victoria cruziana lily with its strange-looking pan-shaped leaves.

"Where these leaves are found in the Amazon river," the guide explained, "they grow up to 6½ feet in diameter. And they're so strong the children use them as ready-made rafts for crossing the river." Shades of Huck Finn!

The scouts ended their tour buzzing with plans of river cruises and jungle hikes. I left impressed with both the beauty of the park and the peaceful quiet, but curious why so few people know of these gardens. And yet, how pleasant it was to have had the park almost to myself.

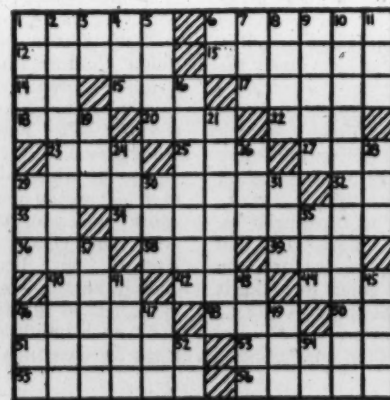
Daily crossword puzzle

Across

1. Atlantic or Pacific
6. Espouse
12. Dialect
13. Short jacket
14. Syllable of hesitation
15. Grampus
17. European siskin
18. Wood sorrel
20. Curve
22. Indistinct
23. Handle
25. Swiss canton
27. Cosmic cycle
29. Invoke a curse
32. Earth goddess
33. Bone
34. Disputer
36. Western Indian
38. Oriental porgy
39. Operated
40. Candlenut tree
42. Projection

Down

1. Butterine
2. Occurrence
3. Half an em
4. Past
5. Ibsen character
6. College degree: abbr.



Answer Block Appears Among Advertisements

Tabby

BY GUINNESS LE PELLEY



Wednesday, August 23, 1968

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Landmark in history

When history is written, this week may well go down as one of the bright landmarks in the last third of the 20th century. For this, we have to thank the Czechs and the Slovaks—and above all Alexander Dubcek, the brave yet gentle man who has led his people through these weeks of crisis and tragedy.

The whole future of Europe, and more particularly of Central and Eastern Europe, has come increasingly to depend on the ability of European Communist governments to adapt themselves to the changes needed to allow the societies controlled by them to flourish in a modern, technological and industrialized world. In this, the role of the Soviet leaders is crucial. Until they ordered the invasion of Czechoslovakia last week, there was hope that, for all the pressures and fears, they would not lose their heads. But then, when the crunch came, they reacted like bulls in a china shop, and the hope was dashed.

Now, a week later, the steadfastness of the Czechoslovaks has revived the hope. They have forced the Russians virtually to reverse course. If details of the reported compromise are confirmed, the men in the Kremlin have decided—albeit reluctantly—to try to get out of the china shop with as little further damage as possible. Mr. Dubcek and his colleagues are apparently settling for less than their compatriots would have wanted. But they are salvaging enough for this to be a victory for them and a defeat for Moscow.

Of course it remains to be seen whether the Soviet affront to the Czechoslovaks

people last week was so wounding and remains so raw that they now find insupportable the concessions to which Mr. Dubcek has committed them in his tour de force in Moscow. But if the Russians keep their part of the bargain, a good case can be made for its being in the interest of the Czechoslovaks at this stage to try to meet theirs. They have forced the Russians to alter course—to the advantage of us all. What they are being asked to alter themselves is apparently only speed.

For the Soviet leadership, the repercussions of what has happened are likely to be much farther reaching than for them. The men at the top in Moscow know that they have been humiliated before the world, no matter how much they represent events as a victory for them. There will inevitably be an inquest within the fastness of the Kremlin. Scapegoats will be found and will almost certainly have to pay a price for their mistakes.

Should this come to pass, we—and particularly the United States—should do nothing to prevent the fingers of indictment from being pointed at the right scapegoats. These are the obtuse resisters of change, who—with the invasion of Czechoslovakia—momentarily won the upper hand and discredited the reformers. Now it is the blundering stand-patters who stand discredited. Coolly and without sentimentality or softness, we should lose no opportunity to help the reformers prove that they were right all along. For them, there will be testing days ahead—not only at home in the Soviet Union but also in the satrapies which went along last week in raping Czechoslovakia.

A remarkable convention

The Democratic Party is unmistakably living up to its traditional reputation as the more combative of the two major American political parties. Seldom in American history have any delegates gathered to choose a president and been more deeply or widely split on so many fundamental issues as in the case this year. Yet it all adds up to remarkable testimony of the degree to which the United States as a whole is now debating questions of great importance.

So far as the first order of business—choosing a presidential nominee—is concerned, the convention is in a state of remarkable flux. Were it not enough to have Vice-President Hubert Humphrey and Senators Eugene McCarthy and George McGovern battling for the nod, the situation was further complicated by the persistent efforts of some powerful political figures to draft Sen. Edward Kennedy. These four men embody in their support the indecision which the country now feels over who should lead and over what future course to follow.

Equally indicative of national self-debate are the questions of delegate seating and the position to be taken in the party platform on the war in Vietnam. And even when—by sheer political power, by persuasion or by compromise—some kind of an agreement on these

issues is reached, feelings are so high that the dissatisfied vow an all-out fight on the convention floor. Accompanying this was still another major development bespeaking the new feeling of searching and independence which is so apparent at the convention. This is the far-reaching decision to end the unit rule within state delegations, thereby allowing each individual delegate to vote as his conscience (or his shrewdness) dictates.

As these tides of change and competition sweep the convention floor, pitting different parts of the country and different viewpoints against each other, the question inevitably arises: What effect will these divisions have on the Democratic Party's chances in November? Will they be so deep and so lasting as to greatly weaken the party's position against a now united Republican Party? Or will this ferment so enliven and galvanize the Democrats that they can continue to marshal behind them a majority of American voters?

The answer to this must await still further developments. But it is apparent that, to a remarkable degree, the present Democratic National Convention dramatizes and exposes the deep concerns and issues now exercising tens of millions of Americans. This in itself is a helpful contribution to America's political education.

Effective fire-fighting

Campus woods are still tinder dry in America. The lessons of last school year's disorders have not been wholly learned. Then, riots and lesser confrontations between student and administration flared hotter and more frequently as the months went on.

It is perhaps too much to expect long-slumbering university trustees and administrations to restructure themselves over a summer vacation to accommodate peremptory yearnings of youth for a say in campus policy. Yet evidence points to the need for wise self-analysis and pragmatic strategy to keep expected brushfires this fall from being whipped into fires like that which swept Columbia University for six weeks last spring.

The National Student Association's incoming president, Robert Powell, struck the now-familiar note of young militancy when he addressed that body's convention at Kansas State University this past weekend: "Don't tell us how to run our lives. We're running our lives now." He said that the students intended to turn the country around. "We're going to make it stand up and do the right thing."

Now, even if administrators were to cup their hands earnestly to their ears to make

sure they knew what the young find troubling, this kind of kindling oratory defies reasonable response.

Columbia already has made its first concessionary moves. Dr. Grayson Kirk has resigned his executive role to busy himself with president emeritus fundraising. He has been replaced by an interim appointee, Dr. Andrew W. Cordier. Already students, moderate reformists as well as anarchic extremists, are objecting to not having been consulted in the choice of Dr. Cordier, who at 67 and with a government service record is neither young nor nonestablishment enough to suit them.

Many factors argue for student patience. Columbia has proposed creation of a universitywide Faculty Senate and a Student Council with increased powers in the fall. The Ford Foundation-financed studies by faculty and student groups have yet to be digested. Just as this summer saw less urban rioting than last, not because real progress has been made in alleviating ghetto conditions and discrimination, but because efforts toward change have made room for hope amidst cynicism, so the furious backcutting and fire-trench building of college administrations deserve time to take effect.

Those campaign buttons

Do campaign buttons accomplish anything?

Yes, says Dr. Bernard C. Hennessy, a Penn State professor, who has been collecting buttons, ribbons, pins, and other campaign souvenirs for five years. We agree with him that a campaign button is useful in triggering political discussion. It's also a sign of commitment, and an effective form of political advertising.

The idea of giving out campaign favors, ribbons and finally buttons began in the 1830's or '40's. Now, their design and use has become sophisticated. For instance, in 1964 the Scranton-for-President campaigners designed three buttons for convention delegates. One, for liberals, had

"Scranton for President" done in big psychedelic lettering. Another, for moderates, put the wording in large but plain print. The third, for conservatives, hid the wording in one corner of the button. Even so, Governor Scranton lost.

Campaign giveaways can, happily, be humorous. In a recent mayoralty election in Harrisburg, Pa., a colorful orange button emerged reading "Lynch the People's Mayor." The public had to decide whether "Lynch" was a verb or a noun. Then there was that Nebraska litter bag, when Gov. Frank Morrison was running for the Senate. It read: "Let's keep Nebraska beautiful... let's send our Governor to Washington."



Mayor Daley's troops

By Erwin D. Canham

Chicago

The causes and fears which have turned Chicago into an armed camp are various and inconsistent.

There are idealistic kids, and lots of them. There are tough, nihilistic radicals, straight out of the 19th century. There are misguided caustics, ready and willing to obstruct. There are kooks. And, alas, there might be an intended assassin.

Mayor Richard J. Daley could certainly have handled the situation much more wisely. There is at least one policeman or soldier for every demonstrator: some 20,000 on each side. The barbed wire is unnecessary. The armed men need not be distributed so thickly and widely.

The searching of every reporter's brief case, every lady's handbag, as we enter the amphitheater is a very dubious precaution. It might as well be recognized that no such precautions can be absolutely effective. Half measures are really little better than none at all.

Most unusual steps

Never before in the United States, and I think never before in Western Europe or any other nation not admittedly a police state, have there been such measures applied so rigorously.

It is all not only revolting but basically ineffective. The young fellow discovered Sunday afternoon on the roof of the Conrad Hilton

Hotel, to which he had ascended by regular elevators and staircases, illustrates that security measures are not and can hardly be absolute.

The police, it seems to me, have taken the yuppies too seriously. These kids have just as much right to demonstrate as anybody else. They have no right to obstruct, but I should think that obstructions could have been prevented by measures far less Draconian than those now being applied.

The tough gangs who have infiltrated the demonstrators are not easy to cope with. Perhaps there are some black nationalists who would take reckless action. Here, certainly, police action needs to be strong and preventive.

An unfortunate image

The gravest kind of trouble, assassination, could be confronted—as far as it can ever be prevented—by tight police cordons around key people at exposed spots. This is the best you can do.

Mayor Daley and the others responsible for this convention have given the Democratic Party a terribly unfortunate image. They have made it credible for Tom Hayden, a leader of the National Mobilization, to say as he was arrested Sunday: "The confrontation in Chicago is between a police state and a people's movement."

Of course it is nothing of the sort. The United States is not a police state. Even Chicago is not a police city.

There is a ridiculous oversupply of uniformed men about. They create a tragically false impression. Chicago is in fact just as free as any other city in the world; it is just overpoliced.

Mr. Hayden represents a very limited people's movement indeed, at best a tiny minority.

Zealous minorities

American political institutions are working today under considerable difficulties.

Richard M. Nixon was nominated at Miami by a towering majority but against intensely zealous minorities.

Hubert H. Humphrey will probably be nominated here by a very substantial majority, also with intensely zealous minorities.

The Republicans managed to restore considerable unity after the Nixon victory. But they were not divided by an issue so fundamental and deep as the Vietnam question.

The Democrats are.

Yet, even if some dissident Democrats and others present a fourth ticket, a peace ticket, it will be healthily within the framework of the political process.

Despite the surplus of uniforms around this town, they do not have the slightest effect on the decisions to be taken. As in so many other aspects of American life, appearance is not reality. But it is thoroughly unfortunate.



Our readers write

Letters from readers are welcome. All are subject to condensation. We assume no responsibility for statements made.

Olympic Park

To The Christian Science Monitor:

As a person who has lived in the Olympic Park area and has a home in the Quinault Valley, I would like to comment on a letter submitted by Brock Evans (Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs), Seattle, concerning the Olympic National Park.

Mr. Evans condones the inclusion of 19 billion board feet of commercially valuable old growth timber in the Olympic National Park. He considers 600 miles of trails and 167 miles of road in an area of 896,000 acres as adequate access provision for fire protection and tourist use. The Quinault district of the Olympic National Forest which lies on the southern perimeter of the park (146,154 acres) has 300 miles of road. This district in 1929 opened and maintained 600 miles of trails. These were in lieu of roads which had not been constructed at that time. This is their access requirement for fire protection and use.

The conception outside visitors have of the nature, potential, involvement, and local use of the resources on the Olympic Peninsula is appalling to the local residents. It is based on the information written by nature lovers and ardent conservationists. They look upon a forest as a permanent natural wonder that endures forever. They fail to realize that a forest like a field of hay grows green and attractive and then dies and becomes unsightly.

The timber in Quinault Valley was cruised as early as 1910. In 1933 a parcel of land for which I had figures of the 1910 cruise was recruited at a lower volume than in 1910. I asked the cruiser the reason and his answer was, "this timber is dying faster than it is growing." The June, 1962, report of the Olympic National Park Quinault Study Committee acknowledges this fact. This report also acknowledges that the homes and ranches along the river valleys in the area are a source of attraction to the visiting public and provide practically the only openings, in the lower elevations, through which tourists can secure a view in country which is unsurpassed in its capacity to grow foliage. These communities also provide accommodations and recreation for tourists that are not ordinarily found in national parks.

Mr. Evans accuses Jack Parker of reflecting the viewpoint of the lumber industry when he advocates taking a second look at our program for locking up vast areas of public, state, county and private lands for single use administration. He doesn't believe Mr. Parker has ever visited the Olympic National Park. I can bear witness to the fact that these accusations are not true. Mr. Parker has been in my home in the Quinault Valley and we have discussed these matters in detail.

The other side of this story needs to be told and considered without prejudice. These trees, mountains, valleys and foliage were all here before there was a park. They were not created by act of Congress.

Our quibble is, how they can be made most useful to people?

Orlo R. Higley, President
North Shore Association
Amanda Park, Wash.

Preserve their rights

To The Christian Science Monitor:

A recent edition mentions "The Valley of the Tall Grass" in California as being claimed by eminent domain from the Yuki Indians for the purpose of building a dam. A few years ago land promised by George Washington for a burial ground to the Seneca Indians in Upper New York State was claimed for the purpose of building Kenzeco Dam.

Our American Indians are one of few groups who haven't protested for one reason or another. As citizens there is nothing we can do to preserve their rights as our earliest Americans? I'm reasonably sure their way of life is as important to them as our way is to us. They were here first. Bellefontaine, Ohio. Helen Brown Mathers

Who will win in November?

By Roscoe Drummond

Chicago

This is a good moment, before the campaign gets too furious, to look at the political factors which favor Richard Nixon and those which favor the Democratic nominee.

Nixon has many things going for him, some earned, some not.

The notable party unity which emerged from the Republican convention is being realized right off. All of the most prestigious Rockefeller supporters are joining Nixon in active and wide-ranging campaign assignments.

Unlike 1964, Republican Party unity is not absent and it is not present in name only. It is a burgeoning and positive reality.

Nixon also has the advantage of being the candidate of the party out of power campaigning against an administration which has been long in power and has accumulated many grievances. It is much easier to attack than to defend as Nixon was called upon to do in 1960.

The Democrats are unusually disunited. Three of the four leading contenders for the Democratic nomination—the late Robert Kennedy, Sen. Eugene McCarthy and Sen. George McGovern—made their case on the ground that the Johnson-Humphrey administration is a failure and that it is time for a change.

It may well be that the voters will carry

the advice of Kennedy, McCarthy, and McGovern a little further and demand a complete change—to a Republican administration.

The old New Deal coalition—city machines, big unions, and loyal Southerners—isn't what it used to be. Union labor has become more conservative, the city voters worried about violence, the Southerners more independent and two-party minded.

And Nixon is showing himself a more able and ingratiating campaigner than he was eight years ago.

These are formidable Republican assets but they do not by any means automatically insure a Nixon victory. Here are the factors on the other side:

Two facts illustrate how much of a minority party the GOP has been most of the time since 1932 when FDR ended 12 years of Republican rule. Since then only one Republican has been elected president, and the GOP has controlled Congress only four out of the last 36 years. And despite Eisenhower's massive majorities, the Republicans won Congress only once during the eight Eisenhower years.

The latest Gallup Poll showed that voters currently favor electing a Democratic over a Republican Congress by 58 to 42 percent. Such a vote would also help elect a Democratic president.

Point of view

Experts who analyze past voting trends to forecast what may happen this year put a good deal of credence in one particular clue. It is the course of the presidential voting tide after it has reached its peak. The Democratic tide reached its peaks in 1936 and in 1964. The Republican tide reached its peak in 1956. Between 1936 and 1940 the Democrats lost 7.5 percent of the total vote and between 1956 and 1960 the Republicans lost almost the same, 7.8 percent. If this historic trend holds, the 61.3 percent vote for Johnson in 1964 would drop to about 54 percent for the Democratic nominee in 1968.

There is another clue which favors the Democrats.

Recently, in seeking to show how the Republicans would win, Nixon strategists conceded these six states to Humphrey: Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, Rhode Island, West Virginia. This is a damaging concession because, on the record of all presidential elections since 1928, if Humphrey carries only four of the six conceded states, his prospects of election are seven times in seven elections—or 100 percent, whereas if Nixon carries six or more of the 11 states claimed for him by his supporters, his chances of winning are only three times in six elections—or 50 percent.